

All Milam County
Reads The Herald

The Cameron Herald

Shop And Save
In Cameron Stores

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CAMERON, MILAM COUNTY, TEXAS THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1963

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20 PAGES TODAY

Council Hears Reports

Projects Routine
In Street, Water
Department Work

City Councilmen Tuesday heard reports on the water and street departments, showing routine work continuing in all departments.

Supt. Alvin Heft noted that water department personnel have put in 120 feet of three-quarter inch pipe at the Oak Hill Cemetery and one hydrant.

Public Works Supt. J. B. Earle said that drainage and base work have been completed on Ninth Street, Davis Avenue, and E. Fifth and Lamar Avenue.

Work is to continue on Bowie Avenue from Fourth to Sixth St. on Sixth St. to Emancipation to Orchard and on streets around O. J. Thomas School.

Councilmen also discussed requests for three additional street lights and decided to leave the city electric code in its present form.

They also heard a first reading of the 1963 tax ordinance levying the \$1.65 per \$100 valuation, including the 5 cents per \$100 for library maintenance.

Mayor Coleman Duncan also discussed with Councilmen city policy discouraging use of city grading equipment, though paid, for doing grading work on private lots. Regular city street projects requiring fulltime use of the equipment, Duncan said.

Cameron Carriers

Earn Safety Awards

Postmaster John Hays announced this week that all four of Cameron's rural mail carriers have received a special safe driver award issued by the National Safety Council.

A 10-year safety award went to Marvin H. Nance, Narvie L. Caperton and Charlie Nabours; Alvin L. Mullinax received a seven year award, the length of time he has been delivering.

I. N. Hughes received a six-year award as parcel post truck deliverer. Caperton's award will be sent to him in Washington, D. C., where he is now assistant to Congressman Bob Poage.



MORE LIBRARY FUNDS — Dr. George Bowman, Cameron Library Board member, left, accepts a \$50 check from Henry Dreyer, a leader of the Cameron Veterans of Foreign Wars, for the Cameron Public Library. Looking on, from

left, are: R. J. Griffin, August Kunz, J. W. Clements and Howard Williams, all of Cameron and VFW members. The VFW sponsored a special film last February which netted money for the library and special beds for hospitals. —Stafffoto

Electricity Costs Down

TP&L Files New Rates

Henry Siebman, district manager of Texas Power & Light Co., Tuesday filed a revised electric rate schedule with Cameron City Council which will reduce rates here an average of 2.5 per cent.

Siebman also showed slides and graphs to Councilmen, which explained the factors affecting electric rates during the past 10 to 20 years.

Siebman said the rate reduction with a check for \$610, main part of the annual \$900 TP&L is paying immediately on the amount of revenues it receives here from industrial, governmental and municipal customers.

It will likely, as the sale of this type service increases, result in a substantially higher tax payment, Siebman said.

SEPTEMBER BILLING The revised rate schedules will be effective with all bills rendered during the Company's September billing period.

Siebman said the rate reduction was possible through general improvements in operating efficiency and an increase in the average use of service and favorable long-range

outlook for fuel at relatively stabilized costs.

The 2.5 per cent decrease will apply to all commercial and residential customers, Siebman said, with some industrial customers reduced and a few other types remaining the same.

The Council accepted the rate reduction and approved a new ordinance, not yet numbered, setting forth new rates which also include raising the minimum monthly rate from \$1. for 10 KWH to \$1.30 for 18 KWH.

\$2 MILLION SAVINGS "Few businesses have found it possible during the last decade to hold the line on prices. While the rate reduction is small, Company

Bids Called For Postoffice Project Invitation for air conditioning and lighting the Cameron Post Office will be opened September 3, according to a telegram Postmaster John Hays received from Narvie Caperton, secretary to Cong. W. R. Poage, General Services Administration called for bids Tuesday for the project which has been in the planning stages for more than a year, according to Postmaster Hays.

Work to be done will include furnishing of all labor and equipment for air conditioning the building with one 15-ton and one three-ton unit, heat system renovation, installation of new lighting throughout the building and interior and exterior painting.

Bids will be opened 3 p.m. September 3 in the Business Service Center, GSA, Dallas.

wide it will amount to approximately \$2 million a year," Siebman pointed out.

Texas Power & Light Co. has voluntarily lowered electric rates in their territory a number of times in the past years. Last reduction was in 1946, prior to at least two during the depression years of the 1930's. Last increase in rates was in 1951, during the Korean War.

Mrs. Buck White Dies In Rosebud Mrs. Alma (Buck) White, 73, died in Rosebud Saturday morning. Funeral services were held Monday, 3:30 p.m., from the Chapel of Greens Funeral Home with Rev. Miller Smith officiating.

Burial was in Sneeds Chapel Cemetery.

Mrs. White, a resident of the Jones Prairie Community, was born in Mississippi but had lived in Milam County most of her life. She is survived by 3 daughters, Mrs. Clarence Widener of New Braunfels, Mrs. Leroy Lynch of Rosebud and Mrs. Jimmie White of Rosebud; 6 sons, Jimmie White of Cameron, R. M. White of Andrews, W. A. White of Baytown, Herman White of Sweeney, Ed. S. White of Cameron and B. D. White of Cameron; 3 sisters Mrs. Minnie Camp of Mayfield, Oklahoma, Mrs. Riley Mrs. Guy Six of Amarillo; 5 brothers, John Thrasher of Mayfield, Okla., Quitt Thrasher of Saticoy, Calif., Tom Thrasher of Rosebud, Bert Thrasher of Rosebud, Virgil Thrasher of Chilton; 17 grandchildren and 4 great grandchildren.

Construction Well Underway On 77

School Calendar Shows 178 Days For City Pupils

The 1963-64 school calendar has been released by Cameron school officials. It shows school opening Tuesday, September 3 and closing May 29, next year.

The 178-school-day year will have the usual six six-weeks grade periods with the first holiday at Thanksgiving November 28-29.

Christmas holidays begin at 2:45 p.m. December 20 and end January 2 when classes resume.

Other holidays include a day off March 13, 1964 while teachers go to the TSTA District Convention, followed by the Easter holidays Friday and Monday, March 27 and 30, 1964.

Yoe Day is May 14, 1964. Graduation and close of school activities begin with Baccalaureate services May 24, 1964 with the O. J. Thomas commencement May 28 and Yoe High School commencement May 29. Ada Henderson promotion day is May 29.

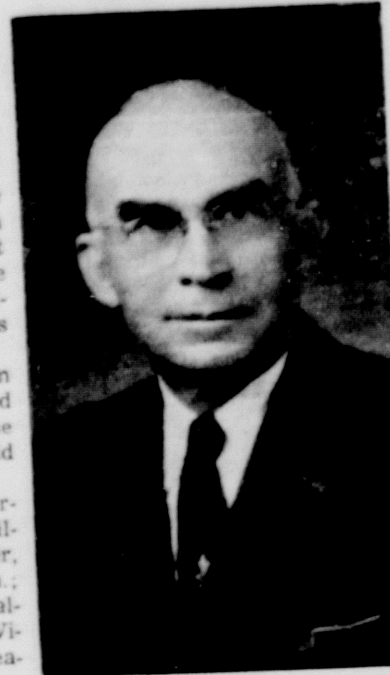
Services Held For Grady Cooper, 69

Funeral services were 10 a.m. Tuesday at the First Baptist Church for Grady Cooper, 69, who died early Monday morning. Burial was in Little River Cemetery. Rev. Grady Metcalf, of Temple, officiated.

Cooper was a retired postoffice employee and rancher, a veteran of World War I, a deacon and past Sunday School superintendent of the First Baptist Church. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

Following his retirement from the local post office, where he had been employed for 33 years, he became a rancher in the Maysfield community.

Surviving are his wife: Mrs. Grady Cooper of Cameron, 1 son, Billy Cooper, of Houston; 1 brother, George S. Cooper of Iowa, La.; 2 sisters, Mrs. W. C. Wiese, of Calvert, and Miss Eula Cooper of Victoria; 3 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild.



Grady Cooper

US 79 WORK CONTINUES AT MILANO

Road Construction on US 77 north to Falls County line is progressing rapidly with heavy equipment clearing areas to either side of the present road.

Work on US 79 at Milano is moving along equally well.

Safety markers and 45 m.p.h. speed limit signs are up all along right-of-way to the Falls County Line.

Heavy duty trucks are putting in lime along the new widened right-of-way before asphalt paving is put down.

When finished, the new driving surface will be a modern two-lane roadway 26 feet wide with nine-foot lanes on each side for additional traffic room.

Completion time is expected sometime next spring on both US 77 and US 79 projects.

A good deal of earthmoving and fill work is being done along the US 77 project, about 12 miles of new asphalt paving and widening.

Detour Markers are set up along the present 24-foot wide right-of-way, but vehicles are being directed along the same route without taking some side road detour.

Underground structures have been built beneath the base of the road to carry off water.

"We hope drivers will continue to be on the lookout for flagmen as well as traffic control markers along the project," Carroll Zeigler, highway department resident engineer said.

Basework will follow earth fill along the entire 12-mile project, about a million-dollar program.

Sanity Hearing Set For August 27

A sanity hearing for Oscar F. Cook, 23, before a Milam District petit jury is set for 9 a.m. Tuesday, August 27, according to a ruling by District Judge W. C. Wallace.

Setting of the hearing followed filing of a petition last week by Cook's attorneys, who said that the "defendant has refused to cooperate with counsel, has proclaimed that he does not need counsel and will not have counsel."

Frying Pan Fire Damages Kitchen Overheated grease in a frying pan caused some kitchen damage at the Franklin Dusek home, 1807 N. Harding, Wednesday morning.

The Cameron Volunteer Fire Department answered a call at the Dusek home about 10:30 a.m. John Eanes reported that the amount of damage was undetermined, however he said that it was confined to the kitchen.

Other calls answered by the local fire department this week were for a cotton burr pile fire at the Kozel Gin, Ben Arnold, August 2, 74 two grass fires the afternoon of August 3, the first behind Little's Cafe on N. Travis and the second on North Central.

Cook is charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dan Crow, and was scheduled to be tried on the charge last Monday in Milam District Court.

But defense attorneys Charles C. Smith and Walter M. Bullard filed for the sanity hearing this week.

Cook also faces three charges of assault with intent to murder in the wounding of his former wife, Mrs. Vienna Cook, 22, of Davilla; her sister, Mary Lou Crow, 16; and her brother, Danny Crow, 20, both of the Davilla home. Cook is also said to have turned his 22-Cal. pistol on himself the night of May 14 after the three were wounded, each in the chest, and Mrs. Crow was shot to death.

All three persons wounded have recovered following treatment in Temple hospitals. Cook himself recovered from his gun shot in a Cameron hospital.

He awaits the August 27 hearing while in confinement at Milam County Jail.

Permits Total \$146,076 In City Since January 1

Building permits in Cameron took an upsurge as construction began on four new houses last week, bringing permit totals up to \$146,076.

The new homes going up in Culpepper Addition brought to about 10 the number of new homes started in Cameron since January 1.

Biggest item on the permit total was \$20,000 for the additional wing at Cameron Resthome where about 20 more beds will be available for patients in the near future.

Almost 20 permits to move older houses were listed among the first half-year total, indicating clearing of older property for new construction.

DON'T MISS THE HERALD'S SPECIAL AGRICULTURE SECTION IN THIS ISSUE SECOND SECTION

WEATHER NOTES

	High	Low
July 31	101	75
August 1	99	73
2	100	73
3	100	74
4	100	73
5	100	73
6	100	75

Rain for the Year 7.91

Hollas Receives Service Award

James Hollas, of 709 S. College, president of Westphalia; Kay Zapalac, secretary, of LaGrange; and Jetta Tousanni, treasurer, of Austin.

The Rev. Betin Roll, OFM, of Pittsburg, Penn., was the featured speaker in the conference. Hollas, son of Mr. and Mrs. Emory Hollas, graduated from Yoe High School in 1956. He attended Texas A&M and worked at several jobs before joining the Herald in 1958.

He moved to assistant ad manager and staff photographer's work about a year later.

After 10 months in 1961-1962 with Company C Milam National Guard unit on active duty at Ft. Polk, La., he returned to The Herald to become sports editor and national ad manager.

Just 25, Hollas is joining the news staff of the Corpus Christi Caller-Times in two weeks.

The youth service medal had not been presented a lay adult worker in Austin Diocese CYO program in seven years. During the past five years, Hollas has contributed considerable time in working with youth in the Cameron church and in the Austin CYO movement.



"Watch for a reward in the Want Ads—1 just found a \$20 bill!"

You'll Find A Reward When You Use The Herald's Want Ads To Sell Those Unused Items

Obituaries

Rites In Marak For Services Sunday
Mrs. Antonie Skalik For Harvey Tate, WW II Air Medal
Cameronite 18 Years Retired Engineer
Jack Blankenship, WW II Air Medal Holder Buried Sat.

Funeral services were held Saturday for Mrs. Antonie Skalik, 76, at St. Cyril & Methodist Church Marak with Rev. Rafael Gerskovich officiating. Burial was in the Marak cemetery.

Mrs. Skalik died August 1 in a local hospital. She was born December 1, 1886 in Europe and had lived in Cameron for the last 14 years. She is survived by a number of nieces and nephews.

Pallbearers were Martin Susik, John Gurecky, John Hubnik, Julius Janicek, August Hubnik and Rudolph Tepera.

Marak Burns Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

Local Man In East Africa William Talafuse son of Mrs. Otto Sommers, is with the Rogers Exploration Service in Somalia, East Africa.

He is a surveyor with the company.

The exploration party left Houston by air VIA Rome, Italy.

Harvey N. Tate, 77, died in a local hospital Saturday morning. Funeral services were held at the First Methodist Church Sunday, 3:30 p.m. with Rev. C. A. West officiating.

Burial was in Oak Hill Cemetery with members of the Oak Fellows Lodge serving as pallbearers.

Mr. Tate, a retired engineer for the Cameron Compress Co., had been in declining health for the past 14 years. He was born in Kansas and had lived in Cameron since 1920. He was a member of the Methodist Church, and held memberships in the Woodmen of the World and the I.O.O.F. Lodges.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. H. N. Tate of 500 W. 12th St.; 1 son Earl Tate of Victoria; 2 daughters, Mrs. Ella V. Shaffer of Houston and Mrs. Nettie Lee Raney of Las Cruces, New Mexico; 4 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild.

Green Funeral Home was in charge of arrangements.

Major Jack Blankenship recipient of the Air Medal with 7 bronze and 2 silver Oakleaf Clusters and the Army Commendation Medal, died July 30. A native of Buckhoffs, he was 42.

Major Blankenship, U. S. Air Force, Retired, entered the service in April 1942 at Brooks Air Force Base, Austin. He participated in 78 missions in the South West Pacific during World War II, served in Korea for 2 years and other areas of the Far East.

He was a 32nd degree Mason, a member of the Austin Lodge No. 12 AF and AM, a member of the Ben Hur, Temple, AAONMS of Austin.

Survivors are his wife, Mrs. Helen M. Blankenship of Waco; a son John C. of Waco, 1 sister, Lillian W. Hearn of Houston and his father, Charles Keith Blankenship.

County Agents Notes...

Cotton Defoliant Regulations Set

By J. D. Moore
Milam County Agent

USE OF 2-4-D AS COTTON DEFOLIANT - Regulation dates for the use of 2-4-D as a cotton defoliant without complying with regulatory measures in Milam county is August 25 through November 30, according to information received from the State Department of Agriculture in Austin. The Herbicide Law in Texas was amended in 1953

4-H Notes
4-H Clubs Guide Development Of Counties Youth

By Charles W. Henson
Asst. Milam County Agent

A 4-H Club is an organization of young people who carry on educational projects and activities under the guidance of the Cooperative Extension Service and volunteer local 4-H leaders. It provides informal, educational opportunities for well rounded growth of young people capable of assuming responsibilities of leadership and citizenship. The club members are a busy lot. They are enrolled in almost five million work projects covering home cooking and sewing to livestock and safety.

Milam county is fortunate in having a large number of young people to help fill the ranks of such an outstanding organization as the 4-H.

Cheryl Chamberlain has used to make gardening as a project which has added fresh tomatoes to the family table and has also helped develop a sense of responsibility. This is an excellent example of what can be done in 4-H work.

St. Anthony's 4-H boys have just completed some electric table lamps which can be used in the home. These boys have not only added to the home but they have learned a small part about electricity.

These are just two of the many examples of how the Milam County 4-H is helping to develop our youth.

If any 4-H member would like to have some help with their record book, come by the county Extension office. These record books are due in our office not later than the 12th of Aug.

Horse Disease Threatens Area

By John S. Snell
Agriculture Agent

A new kind of horse influenza that is causing great concern in the eastern states may soon spread into Texas, says Dr. C. M. Patterson, extension veterinarian at Texas A & M College.

Dr. Patterson warns that horse owners in Texas should pay special attention to their animals during the next few weeks for signs of respiratory infection. An infected animal will cough, run a fever up to 105 degrees, have a slight nasal discharge, and show a loss of appetite.

An animal with the disease should be isolated as soon as it is detected because local outbreaks may affect 80 to 90 percent of a horse population. This precaution reduces the danger of passing the infection on by direct contact or contamination of feed and water, says Dr. Patterson.

He stresses that animals showing these symptoms should not be exercised. A veterinarian should be called immediately and with proper treatment the animal usually recovers in five to ten days, says Dr. Patterson.

HAMILTON TOURS IDEAL HATCHERY

Frederick B. Hamilton from Sierra Leone, West Africa toured the Ideal Hatchery and Poultry breeding farm during the past month. Hamilton is an AID participant sponsored jointly by the United States and Sierra Leone Governments, to study and observe poultry enterprises in the U. S.

Various operations and practices conducted by the Ideal farm were explained to Hamilton by Monroe Fuchs and Alton Fuchs of the Genetics and Sales service departments.

Hamilton has also toured the Elm Creek Dairy Farm, Swine enterprises on the Henry Richter farm and has visited various community lectures to groups on Sierra Leone.

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Milam ASCS

Report

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the corn loan rate on 1963-crop corn, according to Alva E. Sanders, office manager of the Milam County Agricultural, Stabilization and Conservation Service.

The loan rate per bushel for corn grading No. 3 or better except for moisture, or No. 4 on the factor of test weight only but otherwise grading No. 3 or better except for moisture, is \$1.15 per bushel. This rate does not include the 18 cents per bushel to be made on the planted acre times the normal yield established for the farm, Sanders said.

Premiums and discounts will apply and will be the same as for 1962. A premium of 1 cent per bushel will apply for (1) Corn grading No. 2 or better, (2) Broken corn and foreign material, 2 percent or less, and (3) Corn with a moisture content of 14 percent or less. A discount of 2 cents per bushel will be made for weevily or mixed corn.

Corn eligible to be placed under loan must have produced on a farm in compliance with the provisions of the 1963 feed grain program.

Price support will be available through farm - storage and warehouse storage loans and will be made through May 31, 1964.

Farmers wishing to place their corn under loan or desiring more information should contact the county ASCS office, Sanders said.

SCREW WORM REPORT

The week of July 6-12, 1962, saw the year's largest count of confirmed screw worm cases when 3,023 were reported. In contrast, Texas livestockmen sent in only 91 samples of the dread pest during the same week this year. Only seven cases were found within the drop area during the seven days and several counties reported their first case this week.

Courthouse News

MARRIAGES:

James Curtis Pugh - Theresa Ann Koranek

Steve L. Cook - Ama Johnson

Michael Grey Moore - Dolly Mary Dubose

NEW CARS

Charles W. Domann, Chev. Conv.

Gof Coast Inv. Corp. Ford Fal

Gif Coast Inv. Corp., Ford Fal

W. L. Woods, Chev. 4Dr.

Lucille Lindermann, Chev. 4 Dr.

Rachel Sorter - Howard Sorter

Chev. 4Dr.

Jerry Gold Chev. Tudor

Woodrow A. Spacek, Chev. 4Dr

W. K. Kornegay, Chev. 4Dr

Clyde A. Moore, Ford Pickup

C. W. Talbot, Ford Fal Tudor

C. W. Talbot, Ford 4Dr

Robert E. Caldwell, Ford 4Dr

Lee Ortega, Ford 4 Dr.

H. H. Smith Chev., 4 Dr.

Christina Ford Pontiac Spt Cpe

Charles E. Woodum, Buick 4Dr.

M. W. Evans, Chev. Spt. Wag.

DEEDS:

Leon C. Towery, et ux, to J. D. Stephens, et ux, for \$10 and other consideration: Lot 2 in the Chas. Wuensche Block, town of Thorndale, Texas.

L. S. Cunningham, et ux, to B. A. Cunningham, et ux, and Jim Lou Locke for \$10 and other consideration: Lots 1 and 2 in the J. W. Cunningham Estate, 19 acres of land a part of the A. W. Sullivan one third League Estate, Lots 10 and 20 out of the F. Rodriguez three League Grant, Lot 3 of the subdivision of the Guase Farm tract, a part of the A. W. Sullivan Survey, 2 tracts of land a part of the A. W. Sullivan one third League Survey, 50 acres of land a part of the F. Rodriguez Survey, 150 acres of the T. J. Chambers Grant, 88 acres of land, a part of the Chas. Chevallier Original Survey.

Herbert L. Rieseler, et ux, to George F. Riddle, Jr., et ux, and D. C. Drummond, Jr. for \$32,549, consideration: 210.28 acres of land more or less near Tracy, out of the J. J. Acosta Survey.

Justus Alford, et ux, Roy Alford,

et ux, A. L. Yarbrough, Et ux, R. P. Schigut, et ux, Hermina Wanoreck and Enoch Wanoreck to Preston H. Perry for \$10 consideration: 20 acres of land being a part of the S. C. Robertson 2 Leagues.

A. L. Yarbrough, et ux to R. P. Schigut, et ux, Hermina Wanoreck, and Enoch Wanoreck, Justus Alford, et ux, to Roy Alford, for \$10 and other consideration: 56 acres of land, more or less, out of the S. C. Robertson 2 Leagues on Brushy Creek.

T. P. Vrchota to L. A. Dusek, F. J. Dusek, J.E. Dusek, for \$10 and other consideration: One-fourth the interest in part of block T. of Original town of Cameron.

E. J. Burkes, et ux, to J. Max Howard, et ux, for \$10 and other consideration: Undivided one-half interest in lots 2 and 4, Block D of the Idella Green Addition.

E. J. Burkes, et ux, to J. Max Howard, et ux, for \$10 and other consideration: Undivided one-half interest in the West one-half of Block 2 of the original map of town of Cameron.

Weldon Black to Virginia Schiffel, et vir, for \$10 and other consideration: 100 acres of land out of the A. Frazier Survey, parcel of land contained in Lot 10 out of the Alexander Frazier Original Survey.

Hub Roberts, et ux, Warren Thomas, et ux, for \$10 and other consideration: Lot 5, Block 4, Subdivision C of Henderson and Arnold's Addition, town of Cameron.

Johnnie Richards, Henry Richards, Betty Jane Wilhelm, et vir, Geraldine Tending, et vir, Andrew Richards to Etta Mae Richards for \$10 and other consideration: Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 15 of the Original Town of Cameron.

Etta Mae Richards to Johnnie Richards for \$10 and other consideration: Lots 1, 2 and 3 in Block 15 of the Original Town of Cameron.

H. P. Hulpepper to Neal P. Ward for \$10 and other consideration: Lots 34, 35, 36, 93 and North 60 ft. of Lot 33 of the Country Club Estates Addition to City of Cameron.

Ulysses Miller to W. T. Pearson, Jr., for \$10 and other consideration: 2 tracts of land out of the Jose Leal Grant.

Adolph Matula, et ux, to T. J. Story, et ux, for \$10 and other consideration: Part of Block A of Barton's Addition to City of Cameron.

H. E. Brown, et ux, to Elbert H. Brown, et ux, for \$10 and other consideration: Parcel of land out of the 7 acre tract being a part of the S. C. Robertson Grant.

John C. Fussell, et ux, to Charles E. Barber, et ux, for \$13,700 consideration: Lot 11, block 5, of the Westwood Subdivision, a subdivision in the S. C. Robertson Survey, City of Rockdale.

Harold O. Duncan and Edna D. Reed to Veterans' Land Board of State of Texas for \$8,250, consideration: 50 acres of land out of the Juan Jose Acosta 8 League Grant.

Ernest J. Lorenz, et ux, to Veterans' Land Board of the State of Texas for \$11,000, consideration: 110.762 acres of land out of the Jose Antonio De Pena Grant.

Steve Mertz, et ux, to Chester A. Oslick, et ux, for \$14,525, consideration: 83 acres of land out of the Abigail Fokes or Folks Original Grant.

F. A. Marek, et ux, to Amos Marek for \$10 and other consideration: 2 tracts of land out of the J. A. De Pena 11 League Grant.

L. C. Mehaffey, et ux, to Don C. Luckey for \$10 and other consideration: Lot 7 and West 20 ft of Lot 8 in Block B of the Parkview Subdivision to the City of Rockdale.

B. F. Bonds, as independent executor of the will estate of Fannie Lou Garner, Maude Mays, Norma Jean Clement and Methodist Home to Erwin G. Menzel for \$11,303, consideration: 27 acres of land in the J. J. Liendo Grant, 100 acres of land in the Juan Jose Acosta Grant.

Norman Clement, executor of the will of Jacob W. Garner or Erwin G. Menzel for \$11,303, consideration: 27 acres of land in the J. J. Liendo Grant, 100 acres of land in the Juan Jose Acosta Grant.

E. H. Holly, et ux to Cleveland G. Doss for \$4,000, consideration: Lot 20 of the Pearson Subdivision of Block 116 City of Rockdale.

Cydel York Miller, et vir, to Wayne C. Pemberton for \$2,828.57 consideration: All of our undivided interest in 642 acres more or less

Auction Report

Prices Paid Thursday, Aug. 1:

STEERS:

Good & Choice Fat Steers & Yearlings 21.50 to 23.00

Common & Med. 19.00 to 21.50

Fat Cows 14.00 to 16.00

Canners & Cutters 9.00 to 12.50

Stocker Cows 13.00 to 16.00

BULLS: 15.00 to 18.00

CALVES: Good & Choice Slaughter Calves 23.00 to 24.50

Common & Medium Kinds 19.00 to 22.50

Culls 15.00 to Down

out of the F. Ruiz Grant.

Bentley Fletcher, et ux, to Ben A. Hughes for \$10 and other consideration: 52.826 acres of land being a part of the Jose Leal Six League Grant.

Bentley Fletcher, et ux, to Veterans' Land Board of State of Texas for \$6,000, consideration: 100 acres of land being a part of the Jose Leal Grant.

Calves 25.00 to 32.00

Heifers 23.00 to 26.50

Medium to Good Stocker & Feeder Steers 18.00 to 22.00

COWS & CALVES: Plain 130.00 to Down

HOGS: 1 to 3 grade Tops: 200 to 250 lbs. 17.10 to 18.00

Heavy butchers 250 to 440 lbs. 13.10 to 17.30

Light butchers 160 to 195 lbs. 17.00 to 17.60

Sows (all classes) 255 to 650 lbs. 12.50 to 17.00

Boars 6.90 to 7.00

Stags 10.10 to 13.00

Feeders 40 to 125 lbs. 10.20 to 13.00

HOT WEATHER DIET

Animals on high carbohydrate and low roughage rations eat more than gain more during hot weather. A high roughage ration heats the animals body more during digestion than does high carbohydrate feed and the animals therefore consume less feed.

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Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Aug. 8-9-10

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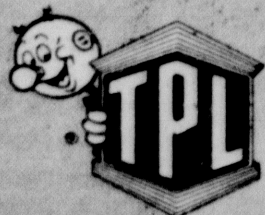
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"... and that Gold Medallion symbol on our plans, Martha, means our new house will be all-electric."

Just as many thousands of smart couples are doing, Martha and Tom are assuring a full measure of living comfort, convenience and pleasure in their new home by specifying all-electric appliances and equipment.

If you're thinking of building or buying a new home or remodeling your present home, consider the many advantages of all-electric heating and cooling equipment... time-saving kitchen and laundry appliances... a dependable and longer-lasting water heater... carefully planned functional and decorative lighting... adequate wiring for present and future electric power needs.

Ask Builders, Electrical Contractors or at your nearest TP&L Office for details about specifications for Gold Medallion Homes.



TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

a tax-paying, investor-owned electric utility



Burlington— Futschik Serves On Panel In Austin Mrs. Barkemeyer Returns Home

By Mrs. George Logan

Joseph Futschik was at a convention in Austin Sunday serving on a panel.

Mrs. Ruth Barkemeyer leaves for Austin after a vacation here with her parents Mr. and Mrs. George Barkemeyer. She will teach school in Austin.

Mr. and Mrs. Jodie Knoteck of Houston accompanied by sister Barbara and Sister Dorothy of Rosebud spent a week-end here with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Helpert, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Braden of Rosebud and Mrs. John Helpert and son August.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Vitek and daughter Darlene of Austin were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jake Futschik and Mrs. Ed Olbrich last week.

Mr. Frank Buckholts visited his daughter Mrs. Eugene Halfmann and family at Wilson recently.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Chillet and family of Abernathy, Tex., visited here for several days with relatives at Burlington and Clarkson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Litzman and Mr. and Mrs. Bobby Litzman have returned home in Houston after several days visit here and at Barclay and Rosebud.

San Gabriel— Mrs. Parmer Has Baby Shower

By Mr. H. H. Like

Tuesday morning July 30, Mrs. Bill Parmer was honored with a baby shower in the Baptist Church annex, by the ladies of the W.M.U. Tom Underwood, of Rockdale has been called as lay pastor of the Christian Church at San Gabriel for an indefinite period of time. Tom is a teacher in the Rockdale public school.

Mr. and Mrs. Zane Stigall, of Austin, spent the weekend with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Stigall.

Miss Patricia Garner, Mr. and Mrs. Radford Fowler and children, and Barkley Garner, all of Austin, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Buck Garner.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. (Dimp) Seaton, of Houston, are spending part of their vacation with their sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hiesch.

Rev. Bill Parmer preached the annual home coming sermon at Dyess Grove Sunday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock. He was pastor of the church there before coming to San Gabriel four years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Payne, Michael and obbey, of Round Rock, spent the past week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter McDaniel.

Robert Henry (Bob) Gamble, brother of Harry Gamble, died Friday night in a hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, of a heart attack suffered two weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stigall visited his mother, Mrs. H. H. Stigall who is a patient in a Temple Hospital, Sunday afternoon.

Joanie Parmer is spending this week in Temple with her cousin, Rene Henderson. Donna Parmer spent last week with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Parmer, of Noanville.

Mrs. Dora Locklin is seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mose Shavers.

Mr. Edgar McDaniel is a patient at the McClosky Veterans Hospital in Temple.

Jones Prairie— Pentecosts Honored With Housewarming

By Mrs. R. K. Fontaine

Mr. and Mrs. Verne Pentecost were honored with a "housewarming" party by the community on Friday night. A large crowd enjoyed punch, coffee and cake squares.

Mrs. R. K. Fontaine and daughter, Karen had the following week-end guests: her sister-in-law, Mrs. Lois Douglas and daughter Joan, of Muldrow, Oklahoma, her sister, Mrs. Loris Boyer of Houston, and Mrs. Larue Garrett and daughters, Betty Jane and Margaret of Bryan.

Mrs. Helen Jamison and Miss Louise Jamison were Temple visitors on Thursday.

Little Miss Judy White of Richmond spent the week visiting her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Ed White.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Burnett of Clute and his sister, Mrs. Willie Burnett have gone to Raleigh, N. C. to visit their brother, N. L. Burnett who recently suffered a heart attack.

Miss Susie Atkinson and Major Polly Atkinson of Ft. Hood were Temple visitors on Friday.

Miss Sarah Ruth Jamison of Freepoint is visiting relatives in Jones Prairie this week.

Miss Jean Ann and Mary Jane McClothlin of Houston are spending a few days visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stidham.

Sharp— Pettys Host Several Guests

By Mrs. Willie Schwarz

Weekend visitors in the L. A. and Marvin Petty homes were: Mr. and Mrs. Raney Petty and family of Victoria and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tate, also of Victoria. Verna Jane Tate is spending a week visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Caffey, Mrs. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Guinn Gifford and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Gifford attended a funeral Sunday afternoon in Centerville for Joe Terrall.

Mrs. Dollie Henson is visiting in Cypress with the Willis Moody Family.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Petty and Sue and Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Petty attended the H. N. Tate funeral Sunday in Cameron.

Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Coffman and family of San Binto spent Friday night with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Thiele and daughters of New Braunfels, and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thiele and daughters of Thrall were Sunday night visitors in the Coffman home.

Lewis Modesett spent Sunday and Sunday night with his son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Modesett of Austin.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Charles were Sunday dinner guests with Mrs. Thela Albrecht and Rita of Rockdale.

Mrs. Annie Schwarz is spending a few weeks with friends in Orange.

Tracy— Birthday Party Honors B. Kraatz

Ben Kraatz age 71 was honored with a birthday dinner, Sunday. Those present for the occasion were:

Mrs. Franklin Fikes and family of Houston, Mr. and Mrs. David Kerbow and children of Dennison, Mrs. Bill Taylor and family of Grapevine, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kraatz and family of Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Scott and family of Freeport, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Svetlik and family of Buckholts, Mrs. Ben Kraatz Jr. and children of Rockdale, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Wenzel of Rockdale, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Presley of Fort Worth, Mr. and Mrs. Bennie Reynolds of Houston, Mrs. Curtis Gill and daughter Violet of Cameron and Gloria Roseler of Dallas.

Edible Ann Holian is spending two weeks with her grandparents Mr. and Mrs. Ben Kraatz.

Allen Lawrence of Austin was home over the weekend.

Recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Harrison were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Harrison and family of Marlin. Mr. and Mrs. Olan Casey and daughters of Cedar Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burnett of Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Harrison and children and Billy Jack Harrison of Rosebud.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Doskocil have been visiting relatives in Temple and Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Seeley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Withers and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Harrison and children all of Rosebud have been recent visitors in the Hubert Skala home.

Mrs. W. J. Carter and daughter and Mrs. Thomas McVey of Rosebud and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McVey visited in Austin last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. McVey and family.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Jackson and family of Amarillo, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Westerman and family of Humble and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sanders of Houston were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cullen White recently.

Mrs. V. D. Dodd and her daughter Inez of Fort Worth who was on vacation spent last week end in Galveston.

Kyle Ocker of odessa is visiting his aunt and uncle Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Hawk, and children Marilyn, Larry and Poly.

The three delegates to this first annual conference and workshop were selected for their outstanding records of scholastic achievement and extra-curricular activities as well as their leadership ability.

The delegates from the County will be Danny Thweatt son of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Thweatt, Maysfield, Gary Palm, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Palm, Rt. 2, Thorndale, and Don Cumbie, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Cumbie, Rockdale.

The statewide Youth Conference is designed to combat juvenile delinquency in Texas. Nationally prominent speakers will be featured as well as hours of hard work in seminars dealing with various programs for reducing youth crimes in Texas.

A contract for 2.16 miles of construction on FM 2347 in Milam County has been awarded to a Corsicana firm, it was announced in Austin this week by the State Highway Commission.

B. J. Johnson submitted the low bid of \$65,192 on the project. Grading, structures, base and surfacing from 3.2 miles west of Cross Roads east to Cross Roads is expected to take 60 working days, according to C. B. Thames District Highway Engineer at Bryan.

Carol D. Zeigler, Resident Engineer at Hearne will be in active charge of the project while it is under construction.

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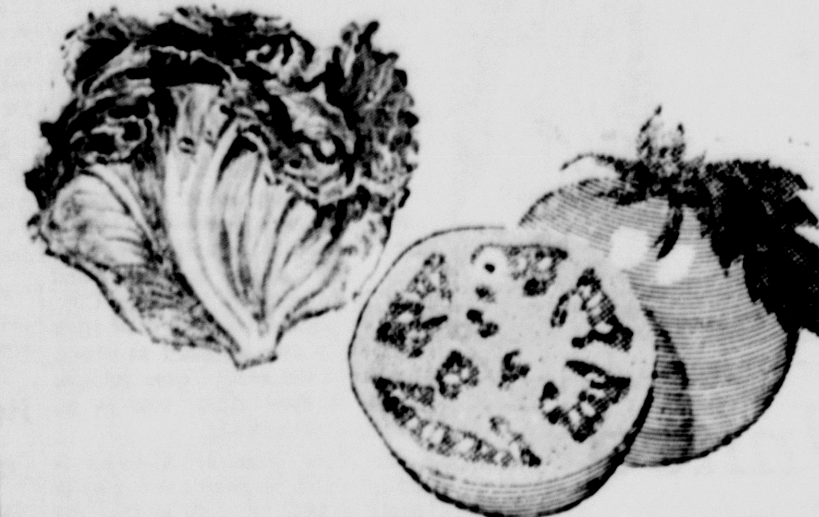
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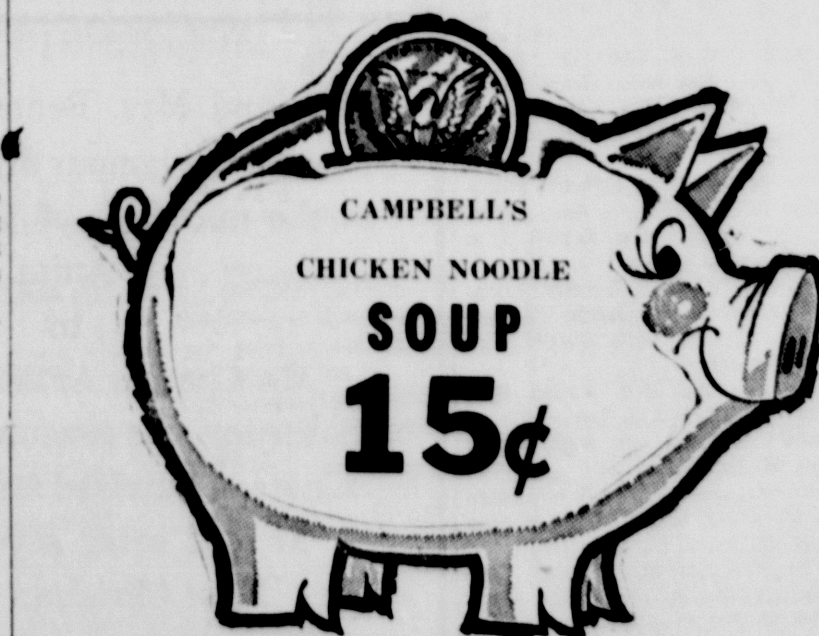
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Lettuces CALIFORNIA Large Heads Ea **10c**
Tomatoes CALIF. NO. 1 LB. **19c**
Plums CALIF. Large Santa Rosa Lb. **19c**



Salami Sausage LB. **59c**
Luncheon Meat LB. **59c**
American Cheese LB. **59c**



DUZ Premium With Glass GIANT SIZE **69c**

SALVO GIANT SIZE **79c**
THRILL GIANT SIZE **59c**
OXYDOL REG. SIZE **33c**
CAMAY 2 BATH SIZE **23c**
JOY LIQUID REG. SIZE **59c**
SPIC & SPAN GIANT SIZE **25c**

SAVINGS

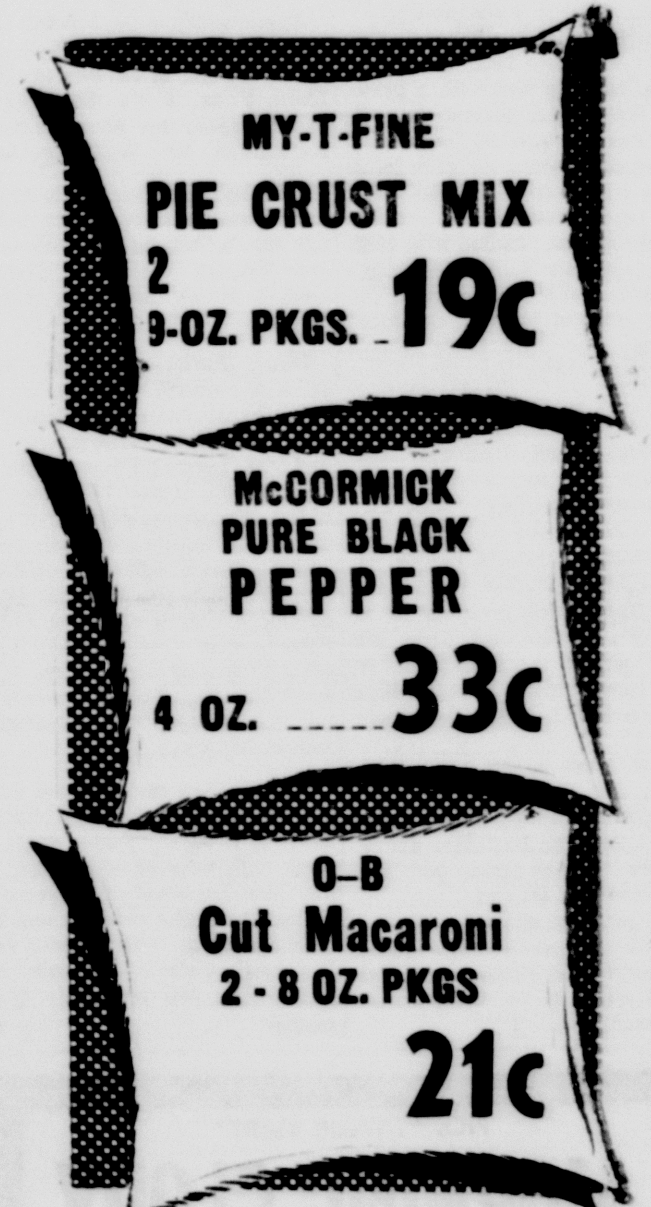
You can gauge prices by the total cost of your order because while specials help stretch your budget you know they are really a small part in feeding your family a variety of appetizing and nourishing meals. Matula Grocery has storewide low prices—plus many budget-stretching specials—to lower your food bills substantially. That's why your savings grow... and Grow... and Grow when you shop here every week.



Fruit Cocktail 2 1/2 CAN **33c**
Tomato Juice DELMONTE 2 - No. 2 Cans **27c**
CORN Delmonte Cream Style Golden 2 - 303 Cans **33c**
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In Piece PER. LB. **39c**
Sliced PER. LB. **47c**

NEUHOF
ALL MEAT
FRANKS LB. **49c**
BEEF SEVEN
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SUNSHINE
FIG BARS LB. **33c**
SUNSHINE
JELLY BEANS 12 OZ. PKG. **25c**

YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS
FLOUR By GLODIOLA 25 LBS. **\$1.49**
WESSON OIL LARGE SIZE 24 OZ. **29c**
SALT PREMIUM 26 OZ. 3 FOR **39c**

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Kestenbaum - Perrin

Couple Honored

Announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Betty Kestenbaum to Mr. Mike Perrin was the start of a round of parties honoring the popular young couple.

Mrs. Emory Camp and Mrs. Hilgard Thomas were co-hostesses for a Tea Saturday from 4 to 6 p. m. at the Thomas home.

About 200 guests were received by the hostesses and a receiving line of Mrs. Dana Kestenbaum, mother of the bride Betty Kestenbaum; Mrs. Frank Perrin, mother of the prospective groom, and the couples' grandmothers, Mrs. J. A. Walschak, Mrs. E. A. Perrin, Mrs. Leland Green, Sr. and Mrs. Sam Kestenbaum.

A large arrangement of bronzas mums decorated the entrance hall where guests were greeted by Marion Thomas and Rebecca Wilkinson. In the living room a tall arrangement of red roses in a three tiered crystal container graced the coffee table and a classic arrangement of red roses in a silver urn decorated the piano.

Lilly of the valley in crystal cups joined by wreaths of silver leaves and roses which were suspended by wedding angels formed the tea table centerpiece. A streamer of white satin was inscribed with the

couples names and wedding date. Guests were served frosted cake rounds, nuts, and punch. Table appointments were of silver and crystal.

Members of the houseparty included Mrs. O. B. Harden, Mrs. Dana Monroe, Mrs. Hary Johnson, and Misses Kitty Kestenbaum, Margaret Kestenbaum, Mary Kestenbaum, Siddy Perrin, Marilyn Perrin, and Rebecca Harden.

Informal Supper

A barbeque supper in the George Bowmans "New Orleans" honored Miss Kestenbaum Monday evening with Mrs. George Bowman and Miss Ann Bowman as hostesses.

Checkered table cloths, on candle-lit tables set the scene of the party. Napkins were imprinted with the couples name and wedding date.

Mr. and Mrs. Dana Kestenbaum and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Perrin were special guests.

Other parties planned include a linen shower Friday morning at the home of Mrs. Gus Evans Jr., a party Sunday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ray Lester, and a punch party Tuesday at the W. L. McIntosh home.



Mrs. Roger Williams

Couple United In Buckholts

The sanctuary of the Buckholts Baptist Church was the setting for the formal candlelight wedding ceremony Saturday evening at 8 p. m. when Miss Ruth Ann Whittington of Cameron became the bride of Roger Louis Williamson of San Marcos.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Whittington of Cameron, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Whittington of San Marcos.

Traditional nuptial music was provided by Mr. Max McClaren of Cameron, organist and Mrs. Question Shaver of Grapeland, soloist. The Rev. V. L. Harris of Waco read the double-ring wedding vows that were exchanged between an altar illuminated by three seven branched candelabra entwined with greenery and ribbons and holding burning white cathedral taper. They were flanked by two large sunburst basket arrangements of white gladioli. The pews were marked with white satin bows and streamers.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a floor-length formal gown of Chantilly lace and bombazine, fashioned with a molded bodice and full tiered skirt, which fell into a chapel train over net and taffeta. Dew drop pearls and sequins accented the decollete neckline. It featured long fitted sleeves which tapered to petal points over her hands. Her only jewelry was a pearl drop, gift of the bridegroom.

Her veil featured a tulip chantilly lace crown with an inner crown of pearls and crystals and fell into an elbow length veil of English silk illusion. She carried a cascade bouquet of white daisies entwined with satin bows and streamers and centered with a white yellow-throated Cattleya orchid.

Mrs. Kenneth Janicek of Buckholts was matron of honor. The bridesmatron was Mrs. James E. Glaser of Bryan, and Miss Dianne Puckett of Corpus Christi, cousin of the bridegroom was bridesmaid.

The attendants were attired in identical street-length dresses of yellow delustered satin with scoop necklines, short sleeves, and full pleated skirts. They wore matching satin pumps and yellow velvet bow headbands with veils of French illusion. White shorty gloves completed their ensembles. They carried cascade bouquets of white daisies, English ivy, and white streamers.

The flower girl, Miss Debbie Beyer of Buckholts wore a dress of yellow delustered satin with a round neckline, short sleeves and bouffant gathered skirt. She wore a yellow velvet bow headband, white shoes, and white shorty gloves. She carried a lace basket containing white daisies. Each of the attendants wore a strand of pearls, gift of the bride.

Johnny Williamson of San Marcos served his brother as best man. Groomsman were Leroy Williamson of San Marcos, brother of the groom, and Edwin Cooper of Jacksonville.

Ushers and candlelighters were Marland Williamson of San Marcos cousin of the bridegroom, and Ronnie Dannelley, also of San Marcos. Billy Ray Garrett of Davilla, cousin of the bride, was ring bearer.

Immediately after the wedding, a reception was held in the educational department the church. Mrs. Jesse Holloway of Rockdale registered the guests in the bride's book.

The bride's table laid with a white lace tablecloth over yellow taffeta was centered with the bride's bouquet. The table held the three tiered colonnaded cake and crystal punch bowl. Sunburst basket arrangements of white gladioli enhanced the serving table.



sports herald

By James Holles

This week the coaches are at their annual coaching school in Houston. This is the big meeting in which they hear some of the top coaches in the state and nation speak to them on the new problems and ideas in football and the other sports.

Cameron will have their share of coaches there. Twelve former Yoe High graduates are in the profession.

One, Joseph Michalka, assistant basketball coach at Lubbock, will have more interest this year. He is assistant coach for the North basketball team for the Thursday night game.

Two of the former Cameron players are head coaches. Jimmy Hawk's head coach at Buckholts and Paul Hoelscher will take over the top job at Sacred Heart School in Hallsville.

Two of the coaches have come back to Cameron and helped handle the Yoe teams. Joe Hawkins served here as an assistant and now is an assistant in Halton City. Jimmy Rettig, who left Yoe High in 1962, is now assistant at Freer. Also at the south Texas town of Freer is Paul Kunz, who is an assistant with Rettig.

Lawrence (Snooks) Michalka is an assistant at Sour Lake also in South Texas.

Robert Zolt is an assistant in the Glens Park school system. Also in that area is Eddie Lankford, who is an assistant at Carrizo Springs.

The two new coaches this year are Ray Tepera, who landed his first coaching job at 2-A Cleveland which is north of Houston, and Guy Dillon is an assistant coach at 4-A the same school as Joseph Michalka.

FOOTBALL SCHEDULES

Cameron Yocemen

Sept. 6 Rosebud Here
Sept. 13 Marlin Here
Sept. 20 Taylor Here
Sept. 27 West Here
Oct. 4 LaGrange Here
Oct. 11 Open
Oct. 18 A&M Cons. There
Oct. 25 Hearne There D
Nov. 1 Navasota Here D
Nov. 8 Caldwell There D
Nov. 15 Rockdale Here D

Rosebud Black Panthers

Sept. 6 Cameron Here
Sept. 13 Rogers Here
Sept. 20 Marlin Here
Sept. 27 Open
Oct. 4 Mart There D
Oct. 11 Franklin There D
Oct. 18 Groesbeck Here D
Oct. 25 Lorena Here D
Nov. 1 Moody There D
Nov. 8 Fairfield Here D
Nov. 15 Midway There D

Buckholts Badgers

Sept. 6 Milano Here
Sept. 13 Open
Sept. 20 Leon There
Sept. 27 Mullin Here
Oct. 4 Milano There
Oct. 11 Open
Oct. 18 Turnersville Here D
Oct. 25 Jonesboro There D
Nov. 1 Open
Nov. 9 Oglesby Here D H
Nov. 15 Jarrell Here D
D District Games
H - Homecoming Game

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Michalka of Cameron, a girl, 7 lbs., Jill Marie, born August 2 at St. Edwards.

To Mr. and Mrs. Richard, a girl, Barbara Lynn, 8 lbs. 4 ozs. born August 3 at St. Edwards.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hoyal Smith of Thorndale, a girl, Valerie Jane, 6 lbs. 2 ozs., born August 8 at St. Edwards.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Villanueva of Cameron, a boy, Oscar, 6 lbs. 6 ozs., born August 5 at St. Edward.

To Mr. and Mrs. Horace Simons of Cameron, a boy, Kevin Whitney, 8 lbs. 12 ozs., born August 4 at St. Edwards.

To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dargan of Cameron, a boy, Anthony Jerard, 5 lbs. 6 ozs, born August 5 at St. Edwards.

To Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Luetge of Rockdale, a boy, 9 lbs. 6 ozs., born August 6, St. Edwards.

To Mr. and Mrs. Benny Canady of Cameron, a boy, 6 lbs. 4 ozs, born August 5 at St. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Jackson and children of Albuquerque N.M. visited during the past two weeks, her mother Mrs. Oscar Pattillo, of Cameron.

InThe Service..

MAXWELL AFB, Ala. - Chaplain (Captain) James E. Flinn of Cameron, graduated from the United States Air Force's Squadron Officer School at the Air University here Friday (August 2.)

Chaplain Flinn was selected for the special professional officer training in recognition of his demonstrated potential as a leader in the aerospace force.

The chaplain, son of Mr. and Mrs. Eber Flinn of 807 E. Eighth St. Cameron, is a graduate of Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi.

Chaplain Flinn is being reassigned to Barksdale AFB., La.

Army Sgt. Porter Johnson Jr., 27, of Cameron, departed from Fort Riley, Kan., in mid-July, with other members of the 1st Division's 5th Howitzer Battalion, 32nd Artillery, for duty in Germany as part of Exercise LONG THRUST VIII.

The six-month tour is designed to test the capabilities for reinforcing NATO defenses in Europe.

Sergeant Johnson entered the Army in February 1959 and has served in the Far East. His mother, Mrs. Ruby Atkinson, and wife, Jewel, live on Route 4.

ANNOUNCING—WAYNE HARDWICK AS SERVICE MANAGER

Still Serving The BUICK and PONTIAC Owners of this area.

Clarence Allison

Jessie Caldwell

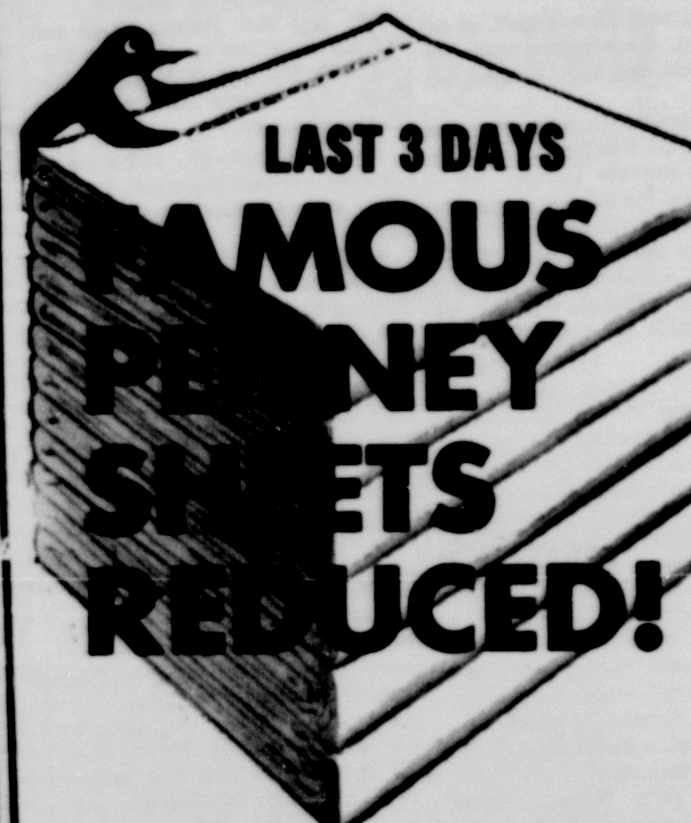
Ozzie Shaw

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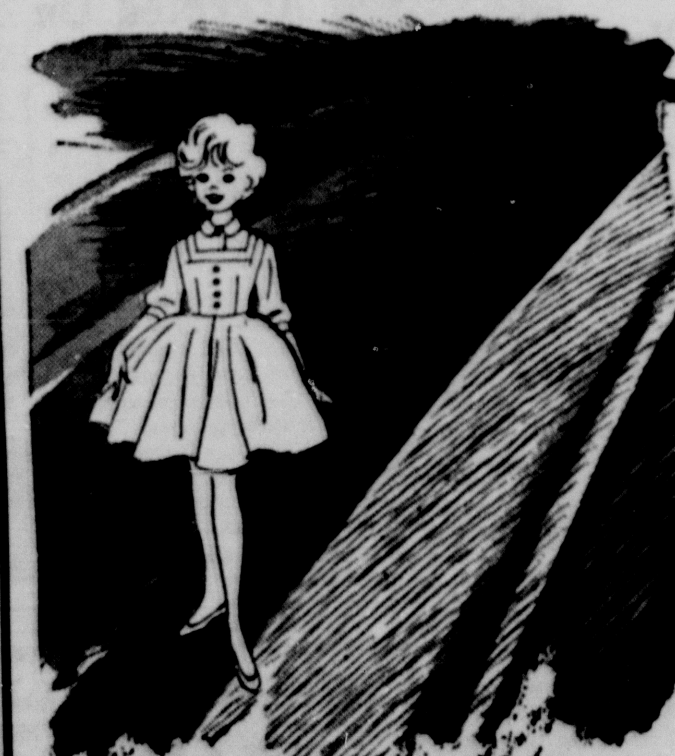
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twin 72" x 108" flat or twin Elastafit bottom sheet	1.47	1.99
full 81" x 108" flat or full Elastafit bottom sheet	1.68	2.32
pillow cases 42" x 36"	2 for 78c	2 for 99c



SPECIAL! COTTON CORDUROY IN 10 NEW FALL COLORS!

Machine washable, too! Penney's terrific shipment is all first-quality, fine 16-rib corduroy... a full selection of colors for your suits, skirts, dresses, sportswear! Fabulous buy at Penney's low 68c price.

68¢

36" wide

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MORNING GLORY

FOR YOUR BEST BUY IN

MATTRESSES, BOX SPRINGS, COTTON BATTS, QUILTED MATTRESS PADS, QUILTS, COMFORTERS OR UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE.

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THORNDALE, TEXAS

CHILI'S DOWNTOWN CAMERON 3 DAYS ONLY LOAFER SPECIAL

Match-Mate MOCS

2 Pairs \$7

ONE PAIR --- \$4.90

Sizes 4 1/2 to 10

Colors in Suede

Black—Brown—Red—Green

Gold—Grey—Rust—Navy—White

Turquize—Buck

In Leather — Black

Lewis - Chili

SHOE STORE

Herald Editorial Page

What's The Cattleman's Status?

A few weeks ago, a cross section of Milam farmers saw no need for an emergency status for agriculture in Milam County. That was a few weeks ago. "Nary a drop" of rain has fallen since that early July survey.

It would be reasonable to review the situation again, see how much feeding is having to be done, whether cattle prices are going down where stockmen

are having to reduce their herds whether stockmen have "overstocked" or not.

In short, with no rain in immediate view, why not take a look at Milam's cattle industry, certainly a major contributor to this area's economy?

There is no need for panic; there is need for a resurvey to see how things stand a month later.

OLD PHILOSOPHER

Philosopher Confused About All The Talk About The Test Ban Treaty

Dear editor:

I don't want to throw cold water on the hopes of man, but this test ban treaty everybody's talking about has me confused.

As I understand it, the United States, Russia and England will agree not to test any more nuclear bombs in the atmosphere, underground is all right, and this is a step in the right direction, but compared with the distance we've got to go, I'd say it covers the first two feet on a thousand-mile hike.

What I mean is, the United States

Texas Packers Buy Most Texas Animals

In the sometimes unpredictable Texas livestock business, one promising fact is that more than 84 percent of the animals slaughtered in the state are purchased here, says Ed Uvacek, livestock marketing specialist at Texas A&M College.

This strong demand for Texas animals by Texas packers was found in all classes but was more prevalent in some than others, according to the 1959 survey, he says. Of the heifers and steers slaughtered in the state, 85 percent were Texas cattle. Most of the remainder of this class originated in New Mexico, Arizona, Kansas and Missouri, explains Uvacek.

Texas stockmen supplied 96 percent of the cows and bulls processed with small numbers coming from Oklahoma and Kansas. Calves and weaners were supplied at the rate of 96 percent by Texans and very few were shipped into the state for slaughter, says the specialist.

Public Dock Road Asked

Calhoun County Officials asked the Highway Commission for a \$206,000 extension for F. M. 1593 to a public dock and channel, under construction at Point Comfort. There the annual port tonnage is expected to reach 4,000,000 tons.

Out Of The Past From Herald Files

FROM THE HERALD IN 1901

"The Congressional reapportionment which passed the senate last week places Milam County in the 11th District with McLennan, Falls, Bell and Lee Counties."

"About 40 couples gathered at the Auditorium last night and spent several pleasant hours in congenial conversation and amusement. Several impromptu musical renditions were a part of the program and during the evening a visit was made to the ice cream parlor."

"The library of Dr. C. W. McCuen, the noted populist leader, will be sold at Sherriffs sale in this city in a few days to satisfy a debt."

"County Clerk J. E. Tyson was elected vice-president of the County Clerks Association in convention at San Antonio last week."

FROM THE HERALD IN 1938

E. R. Yeager of Jones Prairie produces first bale of cotton for 1938. It was ginned at the Slocumb Gin August 1.

Charles C. Smith opens new tail or shop in recently completed building.

Veterans of Foreign Wars to organize Ben Milam Post 2010.

Emory B. Camp elected Chairman of Milam County Boy Scouts and J. R. Bush, Vice Chairman.

Liquor Revenue Up

State Treasurer, Jesse James reports that July revenue from cigarette, liquor and wine stamps was almost \$1,000,000 about June's \$9, 600,000 total.



"I PLAN TO GUARD THAT NEST EGG LIKE AN OLD MOTHER HEN"-CONNALLY...

Dateline Austin....

Trinity Boosters Win 1st Round

By Vern Sanford

Texas Press Association

AUSTIN, Tex. - Supporters of the proposed billion-dollar Trinity River development plan won the first round on the opening day of hearings when the Texas Water Commissioners turned down the railroad's motion to delay the Austin hearing.

Gov. John Connally's approval of the commission's proposed plan was expected. He had long since pledged his support.

Connally called the navigation project, "a major step in one of the most important water conservation, flood control, and navigation projects in the history of Texas."

Texas Highway Department's 420-seat capacity auditorium overflowed during the two-day hearing as every community in the vast Trinity watershed was represented. Spokesman for the railroads was Walter Caven, counselor for the Texas Railroad Association.

Plan of the U. S. Corps of Engineers calls for development of the entire watershed for navigation, flood-control, water conservation, water quality control, drainage, irrigation, hydroelectric power, fish, wild life and recreation. Thirteen reservoirs are included in the long-range plan. Locks and other features to make the river navigable from the Gulf to Fort Worth would claim more than \$15, 000,000. That's more than a million dollars a mile for the 500 mile project.

Barge-line navigation of the Trinity from the Gulf of Mexico to the Dallas-Fort Worth market was the target of railroad objections. Railroaders claimed that Army engineers "greatly overestimated" traffic potential, future growth and benefits to be derived. Caven said the 20 railroads would have to spend more than \$25,000,000 to relocate lines and bridges in the Fort Worth area. Then they would lose \$6,500,000 annually in freight business to the barge lines.

New speed limit okayed. Some 41,500 miles of state-maintained highways will be zoned for the new 70-mile per hour speed limit when the law becomes effective on August 23.

Texas Highway Commission approved the daytime maximum for passenger cars for more than two-thirds of the state's highway system. But the old 60-mile per hour maximum still appli-

es to 18,640 miles. Engineering studies indicated that these roads couldn't handle faster traffic.

A large percentage of the Farm-to-Market Road system will come under the 70-mph maximum. Lower limits will apply where conditions warrant.

District engineers are expected to release news of re-zoning on a local basis.

HEART OF TEXAS - A roadside park some 20 miles north of Brady on U. S. 377 is the geographical center of Texas.

It will be so designated when the Highway Commission erects a brilliant aluminum "Heart of Texas" marker.

Other 500 aluminum markers are scheduled for Pilot Knob in Travis County, location of the state's only exposed submarine volcano; the Llano Estacado in Garza County; and Old Tascosa in Oldham County. The latter is famed for its Boot Hill Cemetery.

Commission figures each marker will earn more than 10 times its original cost in added tourist revenues.

HOT WEATHER TOLL - Four consecutive weeks of 100-plus degree weather plus drying wind took a toll of crops and pastures over the state, according to the Texas Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. Early harvesting was used to beat the heat in many places. Reporting Service predicts that general rains in all areas still could revive pastures.

POLIO FADES TO FOUR CASES

Poliomyelitis, the dread disease that kept parents stiff with fear for many summers, has declined to the point that the State Health Department has received only four reports of cases so far this year. Total caseload for the state last year was only 114. Credit for the decline of the cripple is given Salk and Sabin vaccines.

But health officials continued to warn Texans not to be complacent. People of all ages are urged to follow up with booster shots.

LEGISLATIVE 'RIDER' - Legislators

ATHLETES FOOT GERM HOW TO KILL IT. IN 3 DAYS.

If not pleased with strong, instant-drying T-4-L, your 48¢ back at any drug store. Watch infected skin slough off. Watch healthy skin replace it. Itch and burning are gone. TODAY at All Drug Stores.

lative "rider" on the 1964-65 state budget to cut physical training programs in 20 State Colleges to little more than "mass calisthenics" was declared invalid by the attorney general.

Carr said that while "riders" - i.e., restrictions on legislative appropriations - usually get by, this one went too far. It would have kept colleges from spending all the allotted budget if compulsory physical training programs were offered.

Commission on Higher Education asked for the attorney general's opinion, after physical training directors claimed the "rider" would have crippled their work.

INDUSTRY GAINS - Lt. Gov. Preston Smith is a staunch defender of local-versus-state programs for bringing in industry.

He told Kiwanis: "Texas does not have to rush headlong into any unwise scheme to bring industry to the state. And as long as we can do this locally, there will be less bureaucracy."

Smith said the privately-supported Texas Industrial Commission had done a "commendable job."

Last year, Texas was third in the nation in attracting new industries. The Commission provides support, advice and materials to local industrial development groups.

Woodum Announces Hardwick Promotion

R. J. Woodum, owner of Woodum Auto Sales, has announced the promotion of Wayne Hardwick to shop foreman. Before joining the Woodum Auto mechanical staff, Hardwick was employed at Pearson Chevrolet in Cameron and at Lake Jackson.

Hardwick, a native of Milam County, is married and has 5 children. They live at 511 S. Noland.

-Hospital News-

Patients in St. Edwards Hospital this week are: Mr. H. Jansing, Mrs. Bertha Todd, Mr. James L. Wright, Mrs. Homer McLain, Mr. Alvin Cerbantes, Mrs. Will Osburn, Mr. W. D. Bigbee, Gladys Cochran, Miss Libbie Jekel, Mrs. R. L. Williams, Miss Matilda Kahler, Mrs. Winifred Wittliff, Mrs. R. H. Foster, Mrs. Dela Lanford, Mrs. Dahlia Woods, Mr. Ray Weems, Mrs. Flora Phannstiel, Mrs. Irene Mitchell, Mary Alice Jackson, Mr. E. N. Camp, Mrs. Edward Villanueva, Mrs. Horace Simons, Mrs. G. Angel, Mrs. R. R. Vasek, Mrs. A. J. Michalka, Mrs. C. E. Luetge, Nedra Dargan, and Bertha Canady.

Clip Dog's Nails

Unless a hunting dog gets all the exercise nature intended, his nails will grow too long.

This is most likely to occur during the summer months.

When you notice his nails are getting too long, take time to cut off the dead ends with ordinary nail clippers. Otherwise the pooch may be badly crippled by the time hunting season rolls around.

\$5,000 Fire & Extended Coverage on your Brick Dwelling in City. \$12.00 per year. Call GEORGE CHILDRESS INSURANCE, OX-ford 7-2112.

Need Apparent For More Use Of Conservation

The need for increased use of sound soil management and crop production practices in Milam County has become apparent over the past few years. It is evident that efficient crop production, utilization and marketing are more important now than ever before.

A concerted effort by those engaged in farm production and its related fields to achieve this efficiency will result in more net profit for all. Such a movement will result in the satisfaction of helping farmers harvest more profitable yields, improve the economic position of business and industry, and conserve and build good soil for future generations.

How to make best use of the soil should be of vital concern to all both those on the farm and in the city. Everything man eats, drinks and wears comes from the soil. Thousands of people depend upon the soil to provide them with life, and it seldom fails to do so. But many people fail to give the soil a second thought. To them, it is just plain dirt.

Conservative estimates based on research would show that Milam County farmers as a group have been losing some millions of dollars by not following recommended soil management practices and other improved cultural practices. Such an increased income to the economy of a county can mean more than several industries.

With these possibilities in increased income, leaders in agriculture, business and industry must accept the challenge of a better agriculture and promote and endorse Operation Blackland Income Growth for Milam County. They need to promote new ideas in farming and revive practices and principles which can help make a permanent farm security.

Operation Blackland Income Growth will benefit Milam County's agriculture and the entire economy of the county. It provides helpful guidelines for farm opportunities, overcoming the press of yesterday's farm traditions and assists with today's farm demands.

Size Shoe To Wear

You may wear a number nine shoe at home when pounding the pavements on a city street, but don't make the mistake of starting out on a 10 to 20 mile hike over rough terrain wearing your usual footwear.

Especially is this true when carrying a pack or if the ground is rocky and uneven.

Hard walking causes feet to swell so choose a hunting shoe or boot at least a size larger in length and width.

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-NO SCRAPPING
-NO BLEACHING

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"Old Masters" Liquid Wood

Andrie Lumber Company

Everyday Low Prices BEER

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LONE STAR
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PABST BLUE RIBBON

99c

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OAK FARMS DELUX

Ice Cream

1/2 GAL.
ALL FLAVORS
REG. 99c BUY

69c

7-ELEVEN

(ALLIED)

CAMERON, TEXAS

The Cameron Herald

108 E. First St. - Cameron, Texas

PUBLISHERS
Frank M. Luecke and Don Scarborough

FRANK M. LUECKE

EDITOR

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In Milam Trade Area.....

Outside Milam County.....

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Published every Thursday.

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The LAYMEN'S Crusade for Christ

ends SUNDAY ...

You Are Urged To Attend This Inter-denominational Crusade Sponsored by The Temple Pastor's Association.

OUTDOOR SERVICES NIGHTLY

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Plan Now To Attend!



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The Rev. Gordon B. Gudger, Jr.
Vicar

SUNDAY SERVICES:
Holy Communion 9:00 a. m.
Except 4th Sun.
Morning Prayer-Sermon 9:00 a. m.
4th Sunday

WEEKDAY SERVICES:
Holy Communion 5:30 p. m.
Thursday

FIRST ASSEMBLY OF GOD

Rev. L. E. Snow, Pastor
15th at Houston
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 11:00 a. m.
C. A. Service 6 p. m.
Evening Worship 7 p. m.
Wed. Prayer Service 7 p. m.

BATTLETOWN BAPTIST

Rev. Wm. B. Waldrop
Services each Sunday morning and evening.
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Preaching Service 11 a. m.
Training Union 7:00 p. m.
Preaching Service 8:00 p. m.
Wednesday Even. Ser. 7:00 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

106 E. Third OX 7-3325
Eddie Myers, preacher
Bible Classes 10 a. m.
Worship Service 10:50 a. m.
Young People 6:30 p. m.
Evening Worship 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Services Wed. 7:30 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

106 W. Main OX 7-2676
Rev. A. F. Russell, pastor
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Training Union 6:15 p. m.
Evening Worship 7:15 p. m.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

111 W. Main OX 7-2357
Rev. Kenneth C. Haley, Pastor
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 10:50 a. m.
Evening Worship 7:30 p. m.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. A. West
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Youth Meeting 5:45 p. m.
Evening Worship 7 p. m.

ST. MONICA'S CATHOLIC

Rev. John Geiser, Pastor
Rev. Paul McCallum, Asst. Pastor
1st Mass 6:00 a. m.
2nd Mass 8:00 a. m.
3rd Mass 10:00 a. m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

102 E. 4th OX 7-2632
Rev. Eugene Strickland, pastor
Sunday Church School 9:45 a. m.
Sunday Worship 11:00 a. m.
Youth Fellowship 6 p. m.
Evening Service 7 p. m.
Wed. Choir Practice 7 p. m.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH

Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Services 11 a. m.
Services each 1st and 3rd Sunday

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

7th-Travis Rev. Vernon M. Apple,
Vacancy Pastor
Sunday School 7 p. m.
Church 8 p. m.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE

Rev. H. M. Bowley, pastor
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Worship Services 11 a. m.
Evening Services 7:45 p. m.
Mid-Week Services, Tues and Thurs 7:45 p. m.

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES

Service Meeting, Fri. 7:30 p. m.
Watchtower Study, Sun. 3 p. m.
Bible Study, Tues. 7:30 p. m.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. J. A. Harvey, pastor
12th at Crockett
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Services 11 a. m.
Evening Services 7 p. m.
Wed. Night Services 7:30 p. m.

Milano Churches

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Richard W. Sparks, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Training Union 6 p. m.
Evening Worship 7 p. m.
Woman's Missionary Union, Wednesday 10 a. m.
Mid-Week Prayer Services, Wednesday 7:30 p. m.
Royal Ambassadors and Girl's Auxiliary, Thursday 3:45 p. m.

MILANO METHODIST

Huey Clements, pastor
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Services 9:45 a. m.
MYF 6 p. m.
Evening Services 7:30 p. m.

MINERVA METHODIST

Eugene Browder, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Worship Service 11 a. m.
Evening Service 7:30 p. m.
All services on 2nd Sun of month

LIBERTY COMMUNITY

George Doss, pastor
Church School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Services on 1st and 3rd Sundays.

BEN ARNOLD BAPTIST

Rev. Jim Robinson, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
BYPU 7 p. m.
Followed by Evening Worship

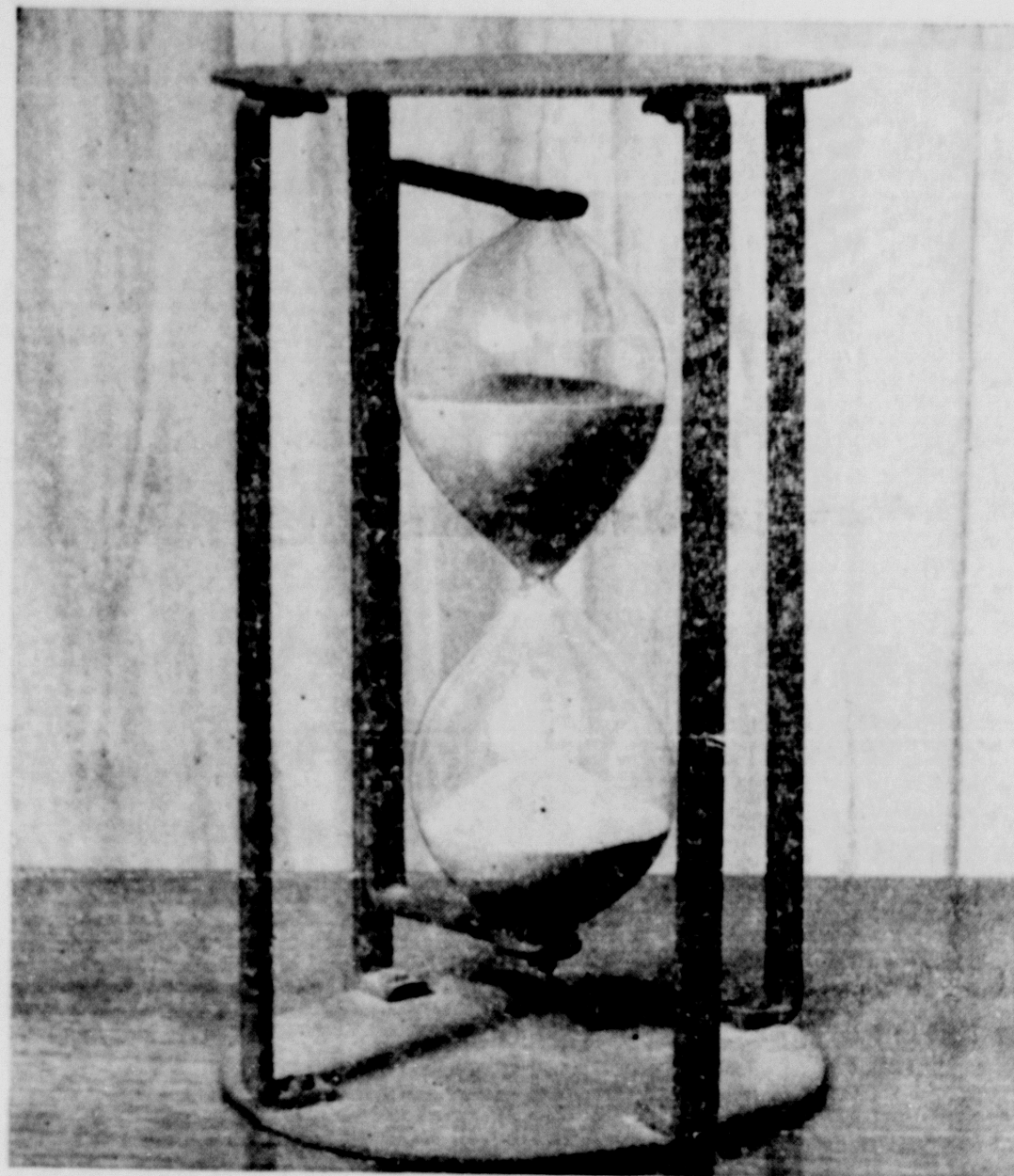
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

Rev. William F. Wuerz, pastor
Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
Morning Worship 10:30 a. m.

GAUSE METHODIST

Huey Clements, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Preaching 11 a. m.
Night Service 6 p. m.

Take your problems to Church this week — millions leave them there!



Time Is Valuable, Don't Waste It!

Perhaps it would be well if each of us had an hourglass placed where we could see it throughout the day. For the hourglass seems to be the best reminder that time is fleeting—a much better reminder than the clock. It might be that this forceful reminder of the passing of time would spur us into doing the things we know should be done but keep putting off. We intend to visit a 'shut-in', write to that boy overseas, reply to a letter that has given us comfort.

Then there is the matter of attending church. We want to start going but just don't get around to it. We 'love' to go to church but have just gotten out of the habit. There is the church where friendly members have invited us time and again and the pastor is "mighty fine."

If you can't get an hourglass perhaps the above picture would serve. Place it where you will be reminded to go to church—and then do something about it!

Belgium Feature Publications — Wm. B. Waldrop, Director • Box 8278 Capital Station • Austin 11, Texas

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Buckholts Churches

BUCKHOLTS BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Larry Tripp, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Worship Service 11 a. m.
Training Union 7 p. m.
Evening Worship 7:30 p. m.
Mid-Week Prayer Wed. 7:15 p. m.

BUCKHOLTS BRETHREN

Rev. John Baletka, pastor
1st Sunday
Czech Services 8:30 a. m.
2nd, 3rd and 4th Sundays
English Services 9 a. m.
Sunday School after services
5th Sundays 9:30 a. m.

BUCKHOLTS FULL GOSPEL

Mrs. A. Z. Fuller, pastor
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 11:00 a. m.
Evangelistic Service 7:30 p. m.
Wednesday Night 7:30 p. m.

HOPE LUTHERAN CHURCH

J. A. Piesch, pastor
Sunday School 9 a. m.
Divine Worship 10:15 a. m.

Rosebud Churches

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. J. E. Scirratt, pastor
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 10:55 a. m.
Evening Worship 8 p. m.

FIRST LUTHERAN

Rev. Vernon M. Apple
Sunday School and Bible Classes
7:30 p. m.
Worship Services 6:30 p. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Ray Billings, pastor
Sunday Bible School 10 a. m.
Morning Sermon 10:50 a. m.
Communion 11:45 a. m.
Young People 5 p. m.
Evening Service 6 p. m.

ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC

Rev. Arthur Michalka, pastor
Rev. Ben Goertz, asst. pastor
Mass 9 and 10 a. m.
1st and 3rd Sundays
Mass 7:45 and 9 a. m.
2nd and 4th Sundays
Fifth Sunday Announced

ASSEMBLY OF GOD

Rev. O. A. Fritz, pastor
Sunday School 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Services 7:30 p. m.

YARRELLTON BAPTIST

Ronney Woolery, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Services 8 p. m.

ST. CYRIL & METHODIUS

CATHOLIC - MARHAK
Rev. Rafael Gerskovich, pastor
Oct. - April Mass 9 a. m.
April - Oct. Mass 8 a. m.
Confessions heard before Mass also on Saturday at 5 and 7 p. m.

RICE - HOYTE BAPTIST

Rev. John Hart, pastor
Ser. 1st and 3rd Sundays 3 p. m.
Sunday School 2 p. m.

SHARP PRESBYTERIAN

Fred Brooks, pastor
Church School 9:45 a. m.
1st Sunday Services 11 a. m.
Ladies Auxiliary, First Thursdays at 2 p. m.

Burlington Churches

BURLINGTON BAPTIST
Rev. Keith Fletcher, pastor
Morning Worship 10 a. m.
BTU 7:15 p. m.
Evening Services 7:30 p. m.

LITTLE RIVER BAPTIST

Rev. Weldon Harris
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Services 11 a. m.
Evening Services 7 p. m.

MARLOW BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Doug Beggs
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Services 11 a. m.
Training Union 6:30 p. m.
Evening Services 7:30 p. m.

MAYSFIELD METHODIST

Calvin Beckendorf, Pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Service 7:30 p. m.

MAYSFIELD PRESBYTERIAN

Rev. Eugene Strickland
Services 2nd and 4th Sundays
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 9 a. m.

Rogers Churches

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Rev. Tom G. Haley, Pastor
Preaching Service 9:20 a. m.
Sunday School 10:20 a. m.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Bob Martin, Pastor
Bible Class 9:45 a. m.
Morning Worship 10:45 a. m.
Evening Worship 7 p. m.

FIRST BAPTIST

Rev. Clyde Herring, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Worship 7:45 p. m.

METHODIST

Tom Connelly, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Worship 8 p. m.

TRACY METHODIST

Eugene Browder, pastor
Sunday School 10 a. m.
Fourth Sunday Services 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Budget For Rogers School Adopted

ROGERS - The budget for the 1963-1964 school year was adopted by the Board of Trustees at the regular August meeting August 1 at a hearing announced for the public. The budget calls for expenditures of \$239,971, with a bond program of \$50,000 which was voted last April. A new air-conditioned cafeteria is the biggest item in the bond program.

The budget is broken down into \$13,635 for Administration; \$127,866 for Instruction; \$150 for Health Service; \$21,157 for Transportation; \$8,300 Operation of Plant; 1,500 Maintenance of Plant; \$2,126 Fixed Charges; \$1,000 Student Body Activities; \$50,670 Capital Outlay; \$12,947 debt service; \$600 outgoing transfers (Colored high school students to Cameron), for a total of \$239,971.

Revenue anticipated for the year includes \$36,785 from Local Sources; Bond revenue \$50,000; County sources \$101; State \$149,885; Federal \$3,200, for total revenue of \$239,971. The Board adopted \$1.10 tax rate for local maintenance and \$0.55 for the interest and Sinking Fund, for a total tax of \$1.65.

Yoe Cheerleaders Take SMU Course

Yoe High cheer leaders for next year are practicing jumps and splits at the special Cheer Leaders Summer Course at Southern Methodist University, Dallas this week.

Learning new cheers and perfecting old ones are Linda Smith, Joy Haley, Diane Mikulec, Nan McClaren, Mickey Mullanex, and Peggy Slovak.

\$5,000 Fire & Extended Coverage on your Household Goods in your Brick home in City, \$9.00 per year. Call GEORGE CHILDRESS INSURANCE, OXford 7-2112.



REV. DOUGLAS BEGGS

Marlow Baptists

To Hold Revival

The Marlow Baptist Church will begin its annual revival Friday night, August 9 - 18. The evangelist will be the Rev. Douglas Beggs, pastor of the church, who is currently doing graduate work in the Baylor School of Religion. Rev. Beggs is a recent graduate of Baylor University and will be continuing his education on a graduate fellowship grant. Services will begin at 8:00 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Walzel, Jenkins On

'Distinguished' List

Joseph R. Walzel, Rt. 1, Cameron, and Paul A. Jenkins Jr., Minerva, are on the latest Distinguished Student List released by Texas A & M College.

To earn the honor a student must be registered for 15 credit hours or more, must establish a grade point ratio of 2.5 points with an "A" equaling 3 points, and have no grade below a "C".

Walzel is a freshman in Agricultural Education and Jenkins is a Senior in Agricultural Education.

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ON EVERY GAS HEATING UNIT WE HAVE!

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VENTED WALL FURNACE

Now — modern circulating gas heat! ... automatic controls... fast, healthy, economical warmth all winter!

BATHROOM HEATER

Fastest, most economical chill-remover you can buy. Enclosed models flush-mounted high or low.

CALL LONE STAR GAS HEATING EXPERTS

LONE STAR GAS COMPANY

SAFEGWAY DOLLAR SALE!

Safeway Fresh Fruits and Vegetables!

Bananas

Golden ripe tropical fruit ripened a better unhurried way to preserve their natural flavor.

2.25
Lb.

Grapes 19¢
Thompson Seedless.
U.S. No. 1. Refreshing and Delicious.

Peaches 15¢
Fresh. California's Finest. U.S. No. 1.



Redeem this Coupon for
100 FREE
GOLD BOND STAMPS
with purchase of \$10.00 or more (Excluding Cigarettes)
One Per Family • Coupon Expires August 10, 1963

This Coupon Worth 50
FREE GOLD BOND STAMPS
Plus your regularly earned Gold Bond Stamps with the purchase of
4-Lb. Bag California
VALENCIA ORANGES
Coupon Expires August 10, 1963



Bakery Features!

Rye Bread

Skylark. For cheese, for cold cuts, add distinctive flavor.

19¢
1-Lb. Loaf

Brown & Serve Rolls

Skylark. Twin or Cloverleaf Rolls. 12-Count. (2¢ Off).

23¢
13-Oz. Pkg.

Hot Dog Buns Mrs. Wright's. 8-Count Package. **19¢**

Danish Whirls Mrs. Wright's. 6-Count Package. **39¢**

Mellorine Cream Pies Corn Meal Salad Dressing

Joyett. ★ Vanilla ★ Banana
★ Chocolate ★ Strawberry
★ Neapolitan ★ Chocolate Chip

39¢
1/2-Gal. Ctn.

Morton's Frozen.
★ Coconut ★ Chocolate
★ Lemon ★ Banana ★ Neapolitan Pie

39¢
14-Oz.

Kitchen Craft Yellow.
Enriched Corn Meal.

5.29
Lb. Bag

This Coupon Worth 50
FREE GOLD BOND STAMPS
Plus your regularly earned Gold Bond Stamps with the purchase of
75-Ft. Roll Kitchen Craft
ALUMINUM FOIL
Coupon Expires August 10, 1963

Gerber's

Baby Food

Strained Fruits and Vegetables.
Naturally good flavors! Eye-appealing colors.

6.59
4 1/2-Oz. Jars

More Good Buys!

Instant Coffee Maxwell House. Good to the last drop. **89¢**

Starkist Tuna Chunk Light Meat. Make delicious Tuna sandwiches. **47¢**

Zucchini Squash Del Monte. Add variety to your menu. **27¢**

Spinach

Gardenside. Rich in Vitamins.
Nature's own health food — Full of iron.

9.100
No. 303 Cans

Chunk Tuna

Sea Trader. Light Meat.
Your best buy for sandwiches and salads.

4.100
4 1/2-Oz. Cans

Green Beans

Gardenside. Flavorful.
Nutritious. Adds variety to your menu.

8.100
No. 303 Cans

Kernel Corn

Highway. Tender.
plump kernels. Real roasting ear goodness.

7.100
12-Oz. Cans

Grape Jelly

Or Apple Jelly.
Empress. Made from the finest fruits.

3.100
20-Oz. Jars

Sliced Peaches

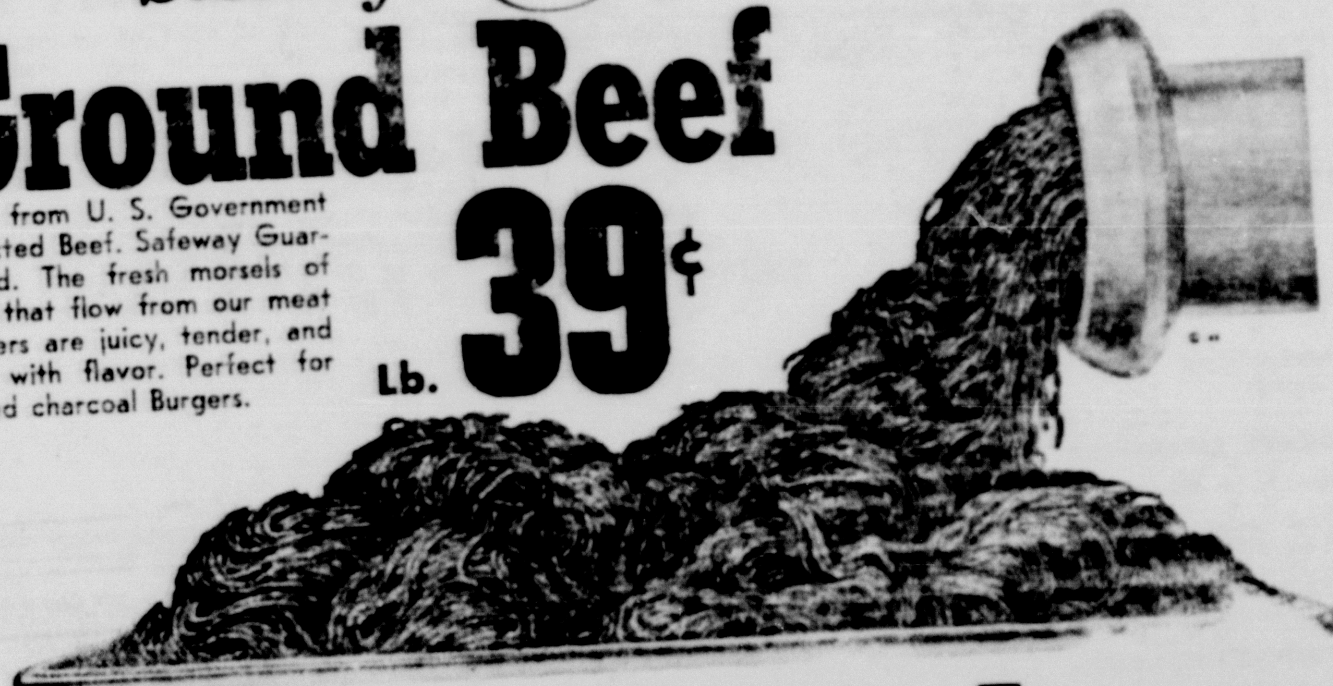
Highway.
Yellow Clings.

4.100
No. 2 1/2 Cans

Safeway's (the) place to buy

Ground Beef 39¢

Made from U. S. Government Inspected Beef. Safeway Guaranteed. The fresh morsels of meat that flow from our meat grinders are juicy, tender, and filled with flavor. Perfect for broiled charcoal burgers.



Round Steak 79¢

U.S.D.A. Choice Grade Heavy Beef. Full Cut. (Top Round Steak Lb. 99¢)

Thick Sliced Bacon

Safeway Brand.
Served with Safeway Fresh Eggs.

2.99
Lb. Pkg.

More Meat Values!

Quick Steaks Fast, Quick and easy to prepare. **79¢**

Braunschweiger Smoked. (By the Chunk) Lb. **39¢**

Jumbo Bologna (By the chunk.) Lb. **29¢**

Mix or Match 'em
Luncheon Meats
★ Olive Loaf
★ Cooked Salami
★ Square Bologna
★ Combination Loaf
3.1
8-Oz. Pkgs.

This Coupon Worth 100
FREE GOLD BOND STAMPS
Plus your regularly earned Gold Bond Stamps with the purchase of
Half or Whole
SMOKED HAM
Coupon Expires August 10, 1963

This Coupon Worth 50
FREE GOLD BOND STAMPS
Plus your regularly earned Gold Bond Stamps with the purchase of
CANTERBURY ICED TEA BLEND
Tea Bags — Package of 48
Coupon Expires August 10, 1963

This Coupon Worth 50
FREE GOLD BOND STAMPS
Plus your regularly earned Gold Bond Stamps with the purchase of
TWO-LB. PACKAGE OF FROZEN GREEN PEAS OR CORN
Coupon Expires August 10, 1963

SAFEGWAY

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Income Growth Challenges Farmer

Milam Amidst Blackland Belt

Operation B. I. G. What's That? Well, to begin with, it's an abbreviation. It stands for Operation Blackland Income Growth.

And that is a program which has as its objective just what its name implies - a growing or larger income for the blacklands area of Texas.

The blacklands include some fifty - one counties that run from just above San Antonio in a north and northeast direction to the Red River and the Oklahoma border. Milam is one of them and lies mid-way of the belt. The area contains several of the largest cities in Texas.

It also contains some of the most fertile and productive acreage in the state. It once was called "the richest farming area of the entire Southland." One of its counties - Ellis - for instance, at one time was among the ten leading counties in the United States in agricultural income mostly because of its enormous cotton production.

CHANGE CAME of its members, representing Milam County is John Davis, assistant vice-president of Citizens National Bank, Cameron. Jack H. Barton, a well known soil and water conservation specialist, was appointed coordinator.

The goal that the organization set for improving conditions in the blacklands was an ambitious one. This was for the area to double its income from agriculture in five years. Since it currently had an income of \$415,000,000 a year, this meant an increase of approximately a half billion dollars.

This admittedly was a stiff program. But it wasn't an unrealistic one. It was based on the progress that had been made in the area.

Among those who early took an

It was headed by TP&L local manager Henry Siebman as chairman. And members included: Mrs. Barbara Smitherman, Secretary of C of C, County Agent J. D. Moore, Mayor Coleman Duncum, William Beckhusen, V. L. Angell, Dick Ellison, Robert Clark, Henry Ivie, Alva Sanders, Wayne Mann, P. W. Davis, B. F. Grimes, John B. Henderson, Sr., C. O. Angell, Joe P. Mueck, and Vo Ag teachers Cornelius Titworth, Albert Timmerman, Shelby Smith, Gene Bever and Edward Baker.

MILAM SURVEY One of the Committee's first projects was to conduct a sample survey of 150 Milam County farms and ranches selected at random to find out the average income from crops and livestock and from other sources.

And in July a tour was made of several Milam County farms in a demonstration of methods recommended in the Operation B. I. G. program. Three of those visited were Bond Johnson, Joe and Herman Mueck, and the John A. Smith farms - and according to a report by Mr. Moore, showed these results:

On the Johnson land, which was practically abandoned farm that produced only 2 bales of cotton on 35 acres the year before, recommended B. I. G. practices resulted in a yield of 2-3 of a bale per acre this year.

On the Mueck farm, located 3 miles south of Cameron, use of fertilizer, deep plowing and poisoning of cotton resulted in these yields: one bale of cotton an acre - 90 bushels of corn - 5500 pounds of maize.

On the John A. Smith farm, 26 miles east of Cameron, maize was planted on land following a maize crop the year before, but proper use of fertilizer produced about 5500 pounds of maize per acre.

A similar tour of farms and ranches was held on July 17th this year with an equally good showing.

Commenting on the Operation B. I. G. program, County Agent J. D. Moore remarked not long ago: **GOOD APPLICATION**

"It isn't anything really new. It's just methods and practices that we have been recommending all along, and which some farmers and ranchers have been using. It is just good farming, that's all."

The U. S. Department of Agriculture's agencies such as the ASCS, the Soil Conservation Service and the FHA are all interested in the Operation B. I. G. program, and a number of their employees are members of the county program building committees in their areas.

The Operation BIG Program has the full support of the Farmers Home Administration, that agency's State Director L. J. Cappelman, stated in a news release last month. "The FHA has out over \$50,000,000 in loans to farmers in the 51 counties that make up the Operation BIG area."

The ASCS state administration officer, W. Lewis David, and the SCS state conservationist, H. N. Smith, also have stated that their organizations are backing the B. I. G. program.

Several of the Production Credit Associations located in the blacklands area also are co-operating with the program. In a recent article in the Association's magazine, the manager of the PCA Corsicana office, Lin Warthan, is quoted as saying:

"Farmers must rebuild the Blacklands without missing a cash crop. And we believe through the BIG program we have a plan which will lead to this objective."

HOW'S IT GOING

Just how much progress the program has made is difficult to estimate at this early date in its five year campaign. But there are several indications that already it is getting results.

One of the most important of these are some figures compiled by the Texas Power and Light Company which the program's co-ordinator, Jack Barton, quoted in his June news letter.

These TP&L figures compared the agricultural income of 18 blackland counties - including Milam where the B. I. G. program was under way to that of 18 adjoining counties where it was not in operation. And they showed the 18 blackland counties had an increase in income in 1962 over 1961 of \$19,050,787. - whereas the 18 nearby counties had an increase of only \$4,701,106 in income. This is roughly a 5 to 1 increase in income in favor of the blackland counties.

According to these figures then, there isn't much doubt that the program is working.

And so what is Operation B. I. G.? It is just good farming on a bigger scale.

Area Depends On Ag Success

By J. D. Moore

If you're a homemaker, office worker, tradesman, or merchant it's hard to think of agriculture as something that affects you. But, it does sooner or later, because a lot of our county prosperity and state prosperity is wrapped up in the agricultural industry.

If you're in business with things to sell or buy, agriculture affects you directly. Many of your customers depend upon agriculture for their pay checks.

Poor soils mean low income to farmers because they're unable to produce their crops at an economical cost. Rich soils mean high income to farmers because they are able to grow crops more economically.

Operation Blackland Income Growth is an all-out intensive effort to increase net incomes on Milam County farms.

Approximately 75 per cent of the people in Milam County depend,

directly or indirectly, upon agriculture for their income so Operation BIG affects every man, woman and child in Milam County. Suppose, for example, you sell cars, appliances, food or farm machinery. A farmer needs a car, appliances or a new tractor, but he is unable to buy it. His farm failed to make enough profit.

That's an old story - but it can be changed. Agriculture is not wholly the concern of the farmer. It is no less the concern of the homemaker, the office or factory worker, or the store manager. In short, it's your concern.

A strong agriculture economy can mean more cars, better homes, better schools, finer churches and higher incomes in Milam County. Operation Blackland Income Growth currently underway is this country can have a real meaning for you. It can mean more dollars in your pocket.

The Cameron Herald

CAMERON, TEXAS, HERALD SUPPLEMENT
AGRICULTURE SECTION AUGUST 8, 1963

Source Of Credit Given

Farmers and ranchers, like businessmen, find it necessary to borrow money from time to time for their operations. And one of the chief sources for such credit are commercial banks, which have several types of loans available to them.

All of the banks in Milam County make these agricultural loans as an important part of their service.

Probably the most often used of these is the so-called production loan.

A production loan, as its name implies, is made to give the farmer or rancher the money he needs to expand his operation, or

just to help him raise a crop. It provides the funds to purchase cattle, farm equipment, seed or fertilizer. Anything in short, that aids in agriculture production.

One of the first things that a prospective borrower usually must furnish a banker to obtain a production loan - or any other kind for that matter - is a financial statement. It is from this, together with other factors such as the borrower's ability and reputation, that a decision is made whether or not to grant the loan.

A production loan usually is made for not more than 12 months. The interest rate varies, ranging from 7 or 8 to 10 per cent

a year. The amount of the loan, the length of time, and the risk involved all affect the interest rate.

Security requirements also vary. These range from a note to a chattel mortgage on livestock, equipment or crops.

Among the other types of loans with which banks assist farmers and cattlemen, probably the most important is the real estate loan.

A bank cannot extend credit for a long term of years as some lending agencies can, but it will make such a loan for 5, 10, or even 15 years.

The banks in Milam County have been serving the needs of agriculture for years.

AN EDITORIAL....

May Sparks Fly

Why this agriculture section?

Better we ask why not this section, which attempts to evaluate where Milam and Blacklands agriculture has been, where it is headed.

The major industry in Milam County is agriculture, in 1962 for instance, a \$11.35 million industry of livestock, maize, cotton, truck crops and other cash commodities.

Of late, major efforts focused in the name of Blackland Income Growth, the Screwworm program and such agencies as the Brazos River Authority have shown a resurgent free-enterprise interest in Cen-Tex agriculture.

Not to be overlooked is the influence of the various government agencies in agriculture - SCS, FHA, ASCS and others - which have played major roles in the complex system of agriculture as we know it today.

Family farm or no-agriculture has become a highly competitive business requiring the utmost skill in management of money, machinery and manpower.

And many other elements play their part.

Water fills a principal role in Cen-Tex agriculture future. Modern uses of fertilizer, soil conservation and business are feature editor Loyd Albertson's subject matter, ranging from the impact of the BRA on Little River to what measure of success BIG and screwworm eradication efforts have had in Milam County.

Chief among the reasons for this section, a year in the researching and writing, is the omnipresent fact that more people in future generations will be requiring food and fiber, certainly a cause celebre for Central Texas agriculture.

In this perspective, Central Texas agriculture will see a vital need for its production in the 1970's that today is difficult to imagine.

We hope to stir the possibilities with this brief work. So many people have helped, we can only thank them as a group. Most of their names have been included in the feature material.

If we strike flint and get a few sparks, this section will be worth the writing.

Happy, prosperous reading.

—F.M.L.

interest in the situation was the president of the Texas Power and Light Company, W. W. Lynch. The TP&L's power lines extend over large areas of Texas. They don't, however, serve many of the large cities; it is a "country" company serving the smaller of the large towns and rural areas, many in the blacklands counties. Consequently, Mr. Lynch was well aware of conditions in the area.

He went down to A & M College and discussed the situation with some of the school's officials. They informed him that their research could provide remedies, but that it was up to the Blacklands farmers and ranchers to apply them if anything was to be accomplished. In short, that an educational campaign was needed to inform them of new farming methods.

BLACKLAND CONCERN

Several other business, agriculture and industry leaders also were concerned about the low income of the area, and a few public meetings were held. As a result of these efforts the program called Operation Blackland Income Growth was launched.

Operation B. I. G. was started in late 1960, but it wasn't until the organization of the 146 member Blackland Committee in 1961 that it really got under way.

The committee, headed by R. E. Patterson, dean of Agriculture of A & M College, included prominent citizens of the area in busi-

ductive capacity of the blacklands where good farming methods were used.

HIGHER AIMS

To achieve it all that was necessary was for farmers to aim for a bale of cotton an acre. Or 80 bushels of corn. Forty bushels of wheat - 80 of oats. A minimum of 4500 pounds of grain sorghum. And on their pasture land ranchers should shoot for 300 pounds of beef an acre.

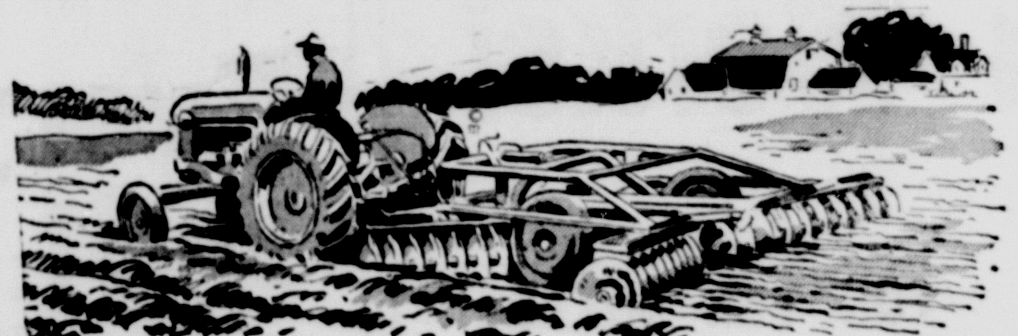
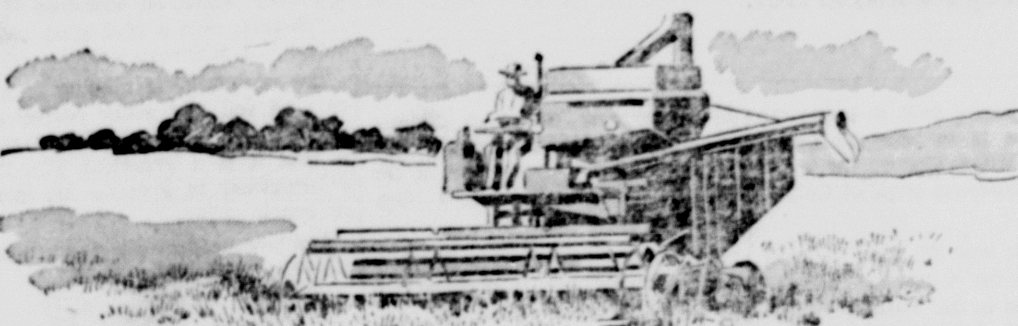
Barton and the Committee developed plans - or guidelines as they were called - for accomplishing the increase in production. These included four things that farmers and ranchers were urged to do - make a soil and water conservation plan, plant crops suited to the land, aim for efficient low cost crop production, and take advantage of credit from banks, Production Credit Associations, and the FHA if needed.

Plans were made to "sell" the program to farmers and ranchers on the local level through committees in each of the blackland counties organized for that purpose.

The first step towards forming an organization in Milam County was taken in late January, 1962, when the Agriculture Committee of the Cameron Chamber of Commerce called a meeting of a group of citizens at the C of C office. Shortly afterward an 18 member County Program Building Commit-

Preserve Milam County's Greatest Heritage...

The Soil



Texas Power & Light Company salutes the Soil Conservation Service, the farmers, the ranchers and the businessmen on their fine work in this area.

There is nothing automatic about the use of the soil. The planting of the seed does not insure a harvest. It has never been thus.

From the earliest times, man has recognized and bowed to the vagaries in agriculture. Unpredictable rains and winds, the variations of heat and cold, and tribulations of pests and blight have long beset him.

Across the centuries, man has found no sure escape from these and kindred trials. Yet with each new Spring, the good soil steward returns to his fields with seed and devotion to his task. Uncertain of the future and often plagued by misfortune, the harvest goal has led him on.

It is fitting that we pause to salute these people who are so important to Cameron and Milam County.

As early as 1930, Texas Power & Light Company was serving 168 rural communities which had no previous electric service, and had extended its lines to more than 24,000 farm and rural customers of less than 107,000.

Today, the Company serves 244 unincorporated rural communities and many thousands of farms, in addition to 212 incorporated cities and towns. More than 400,000 customers are depending on Texas Power & Light for their electrical energy requirements.

As you can see we have a great concern about the area we serve. TP&L has been helping on development of the area it serves with surveys and ideas on how to improve its position.



TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
a, tax-paying, investor-owned electric utility

Soil Conservation Provides Info For Farm Land Improvement

The Soil Conservation Service has the men who have all the answers. All the answers, anyway, concerning soil and water conservation.

If that sounds like a slightly large statement - and it does - consider some of the various specialists that the agency either has employed or has available for consultation. A booklet about the Soil Conservation Service says, quote: "The technical staff includes soil scientists, engineers, geologists, hydrologists, range and woodland conservationists, biologists, economists, and, as circumstances require, other specialists."

When is added to this list of talent the men in the local offices, the Work Unit Conservationists, their assistants and a plain dirt farmer or two, the chances seem very good for them to come up with the answers to almost any soil conservation problem.

Furnishes Information

And that is the job of the Soil Conservation Service - to furnish the technical information - the answers - to farmers, ranchers and landowners when it is needed.

The Soil Conservation Service - the SCS for short - is one of the alphabetical agencies of the Department of Agriculture which was created by Congress during the drought years of the late 1930's to aid farmers and ranchers. For about 25 years its purpose has been to make available the most improved methods of land use and soil conservation.

All of the agency's information and advice is "for free". But, as any SCS man will point out, a landowner must ask for it. The Soil Conservation Service doesn't initiate any programs.

Ways to Apply

There are several ways in which a landowner can apply for technical help from the SCS men. Through the Soil Conservation District in which his farm or ranch is located. Through the local ASCS office if he is participating in the Agricultural Conservation Program in a cost-sharing practice. Or through the Farmers Home Administration if he has secured a loan from that agency.

And in some cases the landowner applies directly to the SCS office in his area.

And that there will be one on his area is more than probable, since there are 135 SCS offices - they're called Soil Conservation Service Work Units - in Texas.

The one located here in Cameron has a staff of three men. They are Wayne Mann, Work Unit Conservationist, Robert Bounds, Conservation Technician, and Victor Vaculin, a farmer employed part time.

It is to these and other men like them on the local level that a farmer or rancher is referred with his problems in soil conservation.

Problems Differ
The things that landowners consult the SCS men in their area about range all the way from something as simple as the problem of stopping erosion on a hillside or the best location for a stock water tank to getting help in making a detailed plan of soil conservation for an entire farm or ranch.

This latter - helping to make such plans - in fact, has become one of the major functions of the Soil Conservation Service. As of June 30, 1960 - latest date that figures are available - 1,301,450 farmers and ranchers over the United States had received such planning assistance. And 500,000 more were being helped in finishing plans on their acreage.

The plans are of all varieties. Each is designed to fit the conditions of a particular landowner's tract. One may be a simple basic soil conservation plan for a 185 acre one family farm. Another may be a detailed 5 year plan for a 640 acre ranch, involving crop and pasture rotation, soil building practices, small lake construction, and wildlife shelter wooded areas. All of them, however, have one thing in common - to promote soil and water conservation and to make the best possible use of the land.

Actual Case

Maybe the best way to show the extent of the Soil Conservation Ser-

Rushin' Roulette by Chon Day



40,500 persons were killed and 3,345,000 injured in highway accidents in 1962.

vice technicians' help in preparing these plans is to take an actual case of a Milam County farm and trace the different steps of the operation.

This farm was 185 acres, all copland except for a one acre farmstead, located in the Yarrelton area. Since that is in the Central Texas Soil Conservation District, the farmer - owner applied for the SCS men's planning help through the District.

To get it he only had to sign

an agreement called a "Memorandum of Understanding" and become, in the vernacular of the Soil Conservation Service, a cooperator.

One of the first things the SCS technicians did was to prepare two aerial photo maps of the 185 acre tract. One was titled a Conservation Plan map, the other a Soil and Capability map. Similar to those used in the ASCS office, they had a scale of 8 inches to 1 mile and showed terrain features such

as roads, woods, cultivated land, pasture and waterways.

Soil Survey Made

Next, a soil survey was made. A SCS specialist went over the 184 acres of cropland, checking the different types of soil, digging with a shovel to find out their depth, and noting signs of erosion and degree of slope. His findings were entered both on charts and on the two aerial photo maps.

With this information as a basis, the SCS men and the farmer then worked out a plan both for soil conservation and land use.

The plan covered a period of three years. Among its points it called for crop rotation - cotton would be planted one year, followed by corn or maize the next two years. Also, winter peas would be planted each fall. And as a soil building practice, cotton and corn stalks and other crop residue would be shredded and plowed under.

Three Waterways

As a soil conservation measure, three waterways would be established to give the land better drainage. Also, parallel terraces would be made. The waterways would be grassed to prevent topsoil being washed away.

The plan was put into operation in January, 1961. A check recently of the record chart kept by the Soil Conservation Service office showed that the farmer was following it and completing the different steps right on schedule.

"In fact, he's a real good cooperator," a SCS man said.

The advantage of making an over - all soil and water conservation plan, the SCS men point out, is that it is a practical way for a landowner to improve his farm or ranch.

And how well does a plan accomplish that purpose?

Depends on Owner

The answer, it seems, depends on the individual landowner - the cooperator. Because some cooperators, admittedly, don't cooperate

as well as others.

The worst cooperator isn't as might be expected - an old farmer who has been farming all his life and still insists on doing it the way Grandpa did it back in 1895. That is, all wrong. He isn't the worst. He's the next worst.

The worst is the landowner who comes to the SCS technicians for help with a rather complicated problem and, after they have worked out a solution for him, promptly discards it in favor of following the advice of a friend or acquaintance who has a beautiful theory but no practical experience.

Best Cooperator

The best cooperator, more often than not, is a former city dweller who has purchased a farm or ranch.

There are two things to account for this. First, he usually has adequate finances and can pay the necessary expense of soil conservation practices. And he - to use the vernacular - "don't know from nothing". So, realizing this, he is inclined to follow the plans and the SCS technicians' advice to the letter.

The Soil Conservation Service, beside the assistance it provides to other individual landowners has me to time over the years.

Principal of these is the Great Plains Conservation Program and the Watershed Program. And if World War III should start and there is an atomic bomb attack, the SCS will operate radiological monitoring stations to check on the danger of fall-out to crops and livestock.

But furnishing the farmers and ranchers of the country with information and technical assistance with their soil conservation problems still remains the Soil Conservation Service's most important job. And it is always ready to help by supplying the answers.

Dairy Standards

Recommended For New Quality Level

A new set of minimum quality standards has been recommended for milk used in the manufacture of dairy products, says A. M. Meekma, extension dairy specialist, Texas A & M College.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture officially recommended the standards for voluntary adoption by the states. Originally proposed four years ago, the new standards have been formulated through a series of conferences with marketing officials of State Departments of Agriculture and representatives of the dairy industry, says Meekma. In addition, many of the views of interested people were incorporated into the final standards, he says.

Provisions of the standards are farm inspection and certification, platform inspection of the raw milk supply, plant approval and licensing, and plant quality control service.

Management Key To Get Maximum Lint, Seed Gain

College Station — Careful management of mechanically harvested cotton is necessary to get top quality lint and seed, a new U. S. Department of Agriculture publication points out.

"Preserving Quality of Mechanically Harvested Cotton" (L-522) emphasizes the importance of maintaining cotton quality and says growers share with ginners the responsibility of producing top quality cotton.

This 8 - page illustration leaflet discusses cultural practices, defoliation, time of day to harvest, harvester operation, and loading trailers. Because cultural recommendations vary from area to area, the publication suggests that growers check with their State agricultural experiment station or county agent for advice on selection of varieties; insect, disease, and weed control; fertilizer recommendations and irrigation requirements.

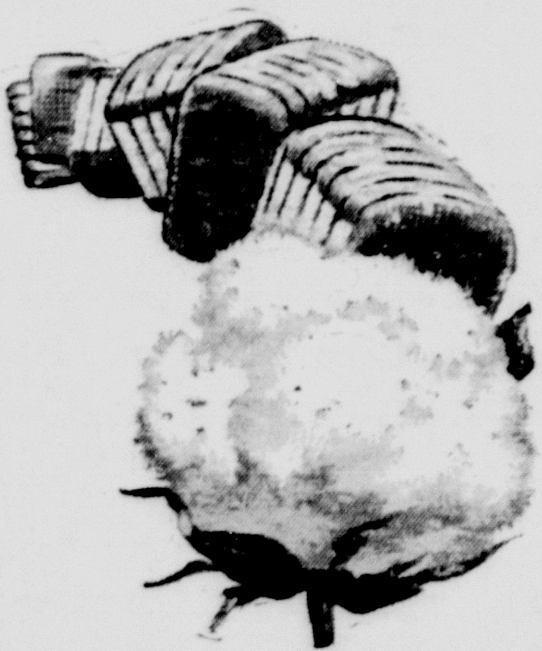
It is important for growers to have moist cotton ginned as soon after harvest as possible, the publication says. The quality of trailer-stored seed cotton can deteriorate in one day if its moisture content is 12 per cent or more. Other pointers include the importance of keeping harvesting equipment properly adjusted and in good operating condition.



The
Cameron
Herald
— a key town
Newspaper

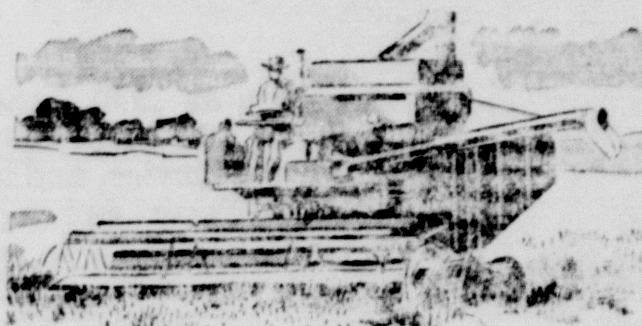
Quality recognized by the Texas Press Association as a quality newspaper in circulation and coverage.

Conservation Works!



FOR THE COTTON FARMER, IT MEANS BIGGER AND BETTER YIELDS

FOR THE GRAIN PRODUCER, IT ALSO MEANS BIGGER AND BETTER YIELDS THIS MEANS PROFIT



Soil Conservation is not new. Successful farmers have been doing it for years. And that it one of the big reasons they are successful.

A farmer can only get so much out of his land. This amount is determined by the minerals of the soil. You must put back the amount you use each year. You

do this by plowing under stubble and fertilizing.

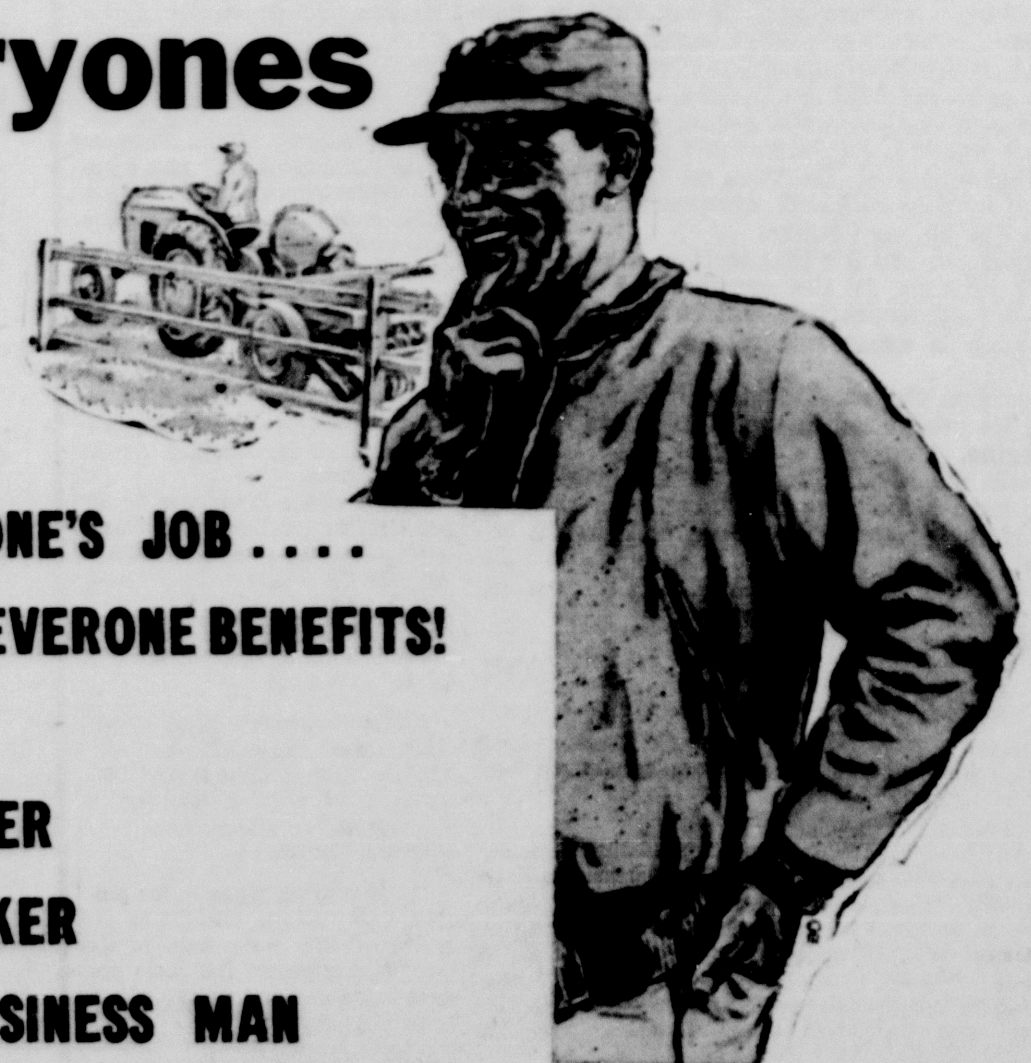
But this will not help if we allow the wind to blow our soil away . . . or the rain to wash it away. Go by your soil conservation service office today and let them help you with all your conservation problems.

CONSERVATION HELPS US ALL!

Milam Grain Co. CAMERON, TEXAS

Farmers Gin Company

Conservation Is Everyones Job!



IT'S EVERYONE'S JOB
... BECAUSE EVERONE BENEFITS!
— FARMER
— RANCHER
— BANKER
— BUSINESS MAN

Each has a stake in conserving our soil and water, because conservation of our God-given heritage is the Keystone to keeping our nation strong and prosperous.

That's why we urge you to work out a conservation program for your farm or ranch. You will benefit from it . . . and so will your community.

AND WHENEVER YOU NEED ANY HARDWARE SUPPLIES, PAINT OR TOOLS, COME BY AND SEE US. WE CARRY A COMPLETE LINE OF WIRE, AND OUR METAL SHOP IS TOPS FOR ALL YOUR NEEDS.

Conservation Helps Us All
E.L. Wied Hardware

413 W. Batte

Santa Fe Town OX 7-2341

Cameron, Texas

Allotments Paid By ASCS; Founded About 30 Years Ago

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service - the ASCS for short - is the agency of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that is in charge of the payment of money to farmers, ranchers and other landowners.

Which makes it probably the most important and interesting as well as controversial, of all the agencies in the USDA complex.

The ASCS is almost thirty years old. It was one of the first of the alphabetical agencies created by the New Deal, although it had a different group of letters to designate it then. During the almost third of a century since then it has had one or two other changes of name, and even more revisions at the hands of Congress.

Disburses Cash
But one of its main functions has been to disburse cash payments from the early days of the New Deal and the dust bowl, when it managed what some wisecracker called "the gentle rain of checks", to today when it accounts for a sizeable portion of the income from agriculture.

Though the payments that are made by the agency fall into these three categories:

For price supports on some major crops, usually by means of loans or occasionally purchase and feed grain programs.

To reduce crop surpluses by taking acreage out of production, such as in the soil bank program.

And to promote soil and water conservation.

Since this article is intended to deal primarily with soil conservation - and particularly the way the ASCS helps with it - it will not be concerned with the price support or soil bank programs.

Soil Bank Going Out

The soil bank, in any case, is now in the process of being "phased out" or eliminated. That is, no new applications are being accepted for it. The landowners who already have acreage in it, some of whom signed agreements for as long as ten years will continue to receive their payments until the agreements expire. Payments range up to about 16 or 12 dollars an acre, depending on the land withdrawn from production.

The soil conservation program, however, is not in the same situation.

Soil conservation continues to be

one of the major programs of the Department of Agriculture, as it has been in past years. And the ASCS continues to allocate a large proportion of its Federal funds to make payments to farmers and ranchers who participate in the program.

Cost - Sharing Basis

Participation of a landowner in the program is on a cost - sharing basis for what are called approved practices. That is, the ASCS will make payments to him for a part of the cost of some improvement or operation that aids soil conservation on his land.

These payments vary. Usually they are not more than fifty per cent of the cost of the practice. Frequently they are less.

The kinds and types of practices vary also. They include such things as the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover for soil protection, construction of dams and ponds for livestock water, establishment of waterways to prevent washing and erosion, construction of terraces, and planting of winter legumes.

All of these practices have one thing in common - they are intended to promote soil and water conservation.

Limits and Restrictions

The program, however, has several limitations and restrictions placed on it. One of these is that it is aimed especially at acreage already in agricultural production. The ACP Handbook for 1963 states, quote:

"The purpose of the program is to help achieve additional conservation on land now in agricultural production rather than to bring more land into agricultural production. The program is not applicable to the development of new or additional farmland by measures such as drainage, irrigation and land clearing."

The reason for this problem is that land that has been farmed for some time is in more danger of erosion and depletion and so is more in need of soil conservation measures.

Range or pasture land receives equal treatment under the program, however, and a number of conservation practices are designed for this type of acreage.

Eligibility

Application for payment in the cost - sharing program is not limited or restricted. Any farmer or rancher is eligible. In fact, the ACP Handbook says on this point:

"Each farmer or rancher shall be given an opportunity to request that the Federal Government share in the cost of those practices on which he considers he needs such assistance in order to permit their performance on his farm or ranch."

The landowner makes his application at his local ASCS office for consideration by the county committee. This three-man group decides whether or not to approve it after taking several factors into consideration - whether the proposed practice is needed, the amount of funds available for cost-sharing purposes, and if the practice will further conservation objectives.

If the application is approved - as the majority are - the farmer or rancher can go ahead and put the practice into effect. He receives his cost-share payment after it is completed.

\$150,000 in Milam Payments

Here in Milam County the fact that numbers of farmers and ranchers are participating in the conservation program is shown by the amount of funds that the ASCS office disburses in cost-share payments. Last year - 1962 - for instance, the payments to Milam farmers and ranchers amounted to approximately \$150,000.

Like the other agriculture programs that the ASCS has under its administration, the soil and water conservation program is handled largely on a local or county level. It is there that most of the decisions are made.

On the county level the ASCS organization is composed of a county committee, community committees, and an office with an office manager and a staff to assist in its operation. Here in Milam County the county committee is made up of Ted Ford, Chairman, Fritz R. Doss, Vice - Chairman, and Will Vogelsong, Regular Member. They meet once a week on Wednesday.

The county is divided into eight communities, labeled alphabetically A to H; there are five committee members in each. They are selected once a year by the landowners in their communities. These community committees in turn elect the three-man county committee.

Alva E. Sanders is the county

office manager. He and his staff recently moved into new and larger quarters here in Cameron.

And this is the ASCS - the agency that is charged with the responsibility of making the decisions and disbursing the Federal funds to farmers, ranchers and landowners in the nation's agriculture program.

Stockmen Turning To Supplemental Fields Yielding Prussic Acids

Stockmen in many sections of the state with grazed out pastures are turning to supplemental pastures including drought stunted plants of the sorghum family. Dr. C. M. Patterson, veterinarian for the Texas Agricultural Extension Service, points out that some danger of poisoning exists when these plants are grazed.

The danger is from prussic acid, he explains. Prussic acid is the breakdown product of a glucoside normally present in some young, actively growing plants. It does not occur in a plant unless the growth is stopped by moisture stress or frost. Moisture stress may result from inadequate soil moisture or from excess moisture loss due to high temperatures and low relative humidity.

Dr. Patterson says all members of the sorghum family, including Johnsongrass and Sudan, produce the glucoside under favorable levels of fertility and that this group of plants is the most dangerous of commonly grazed forages. The more luxuriant the plant growth, the more likely it will be dangerous when wilted.

If moisture stress is from depleted soil moisture, the plants

may remain toxic for long periods, he says. If hot, dry winds cause the stress, the plants may be toxic only during the periods when evaporative losses exceed the plants' ability to pick up moisture from the soil. To illustrate, hungry animals turned into a field during the hot

afternoon might be poisoned, but if turned in early in the morning, might fill up and quit grazing during the period of the day when the forage would be toxic.

Younger plants have a higher glucoside content than plants nearing maturity; therefore, if wilted would be more toxic, Patterson explains.

CAMERON, TEXAS, HERALD SUPPLEMENT AGRICULTURE SECTION AUGUST 8, 1963



SOIL IMPROVEMENT — Wayne Mann SCS technician for this area, and E. A. Perrin look over some of the clover which Perrin is growing on his land.

Even with lack of moisture, the clover matured and served for conservation and as a grazing crop. —Staffoto

Conserve Soil Today... So Others May Live Tomorrow



Here is a good example of proper soil conservation practices. This stubble mulch protects the soil from the sun, wind, rain and erosion. And it will hold moisture in the soil. The stubble mulch adds needed organic matter to the soil.

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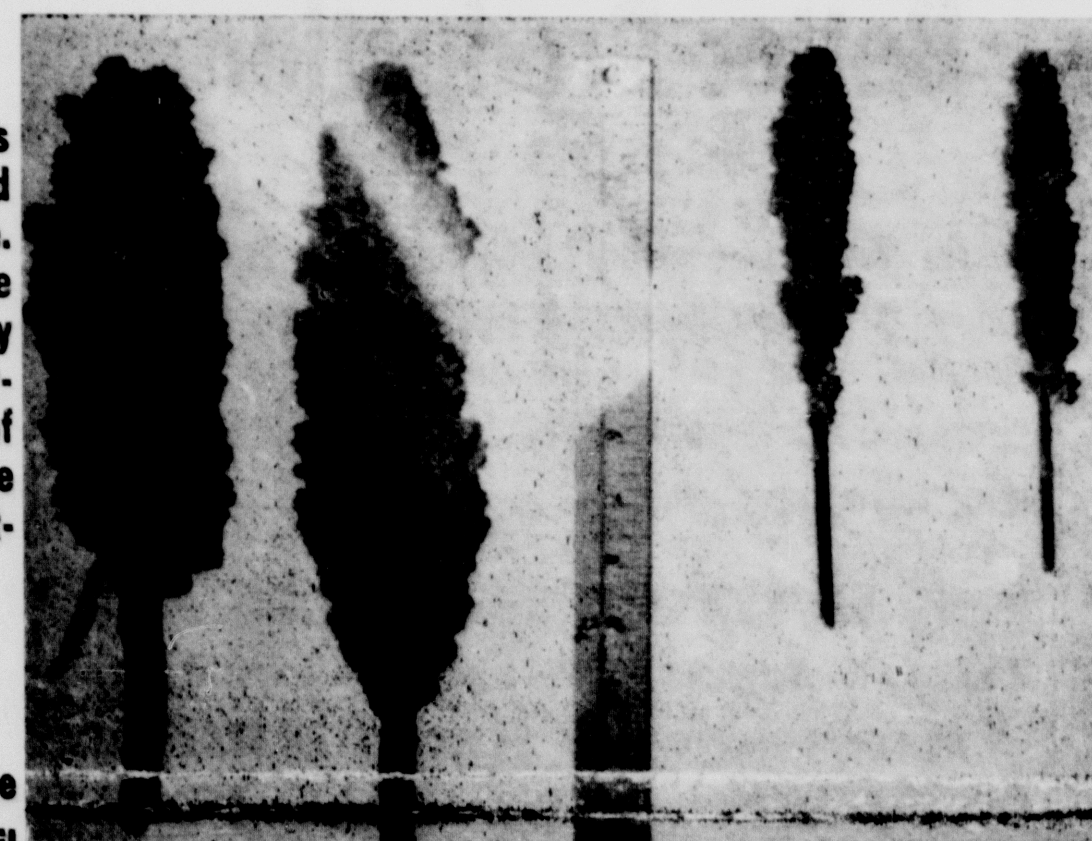
LOOK AT THE DIFFERENCE

It is hard to believe, but the two heads of maize were grown on fields separated only by a road and a barbed wire fence. And look at the difference! The small one grown on the un-fertilized ground may make the owner enough money to harvest the crop. But on the other side of the fence the big head will make the owner a big profit! It was done with fertilizer.

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AT THE UNDERPASS

CAMERON



FLYING THE FLIES — Two of the workers at the Mission sterile fly plant load boxes of flies into the plane for aerial distribution in an area hit by screwworm. Each box contains about 400 flies and will be

dropped in a systematic grid pattern. Such drops have been made recently in Milam and the Central Texas area.

Screwworm Program Ends Scourge For Texas Ranchers

"I haven't had a bit of trouble from screwworms in my cattle so far this spring. In fact, I haven't even seen a sign of one."

That was a Milam County cattleman talking recently. Maybe bragging a little. But if he was, he had plenty of reason. Because what he was saying in effect was that one of the most destructive pests known to the cattle industry was greatly reduced in numbers or possibly eliminated in this area.

In short, proof that the all-out screwworm fly eradication program now under way was working and getting results.

SCREWORM ATTACK
The program, as most people

know from the wide publicity it has received, is a massive attack on the screwworm fly here in Texas and other Southwestern states in an effort to rid the area of it once and for all. Three large organizations are co-operating in the project.

They are the Southwest Animal Health Research Foundation, the Texas Animal Health Commission, and the Animal Disease Eradication Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Southwest Animal Health Research Foundation's part in the undertaking was an intensive campaign for voluntary contributions from livestock men and sportsmen to raise funds to carry on the work and build the so-called "fly factory" near Mission in the Rio Grande Valley.

Milam County farmers and ranchers were among those who contributed to the SWAHRF's campaign. In several drives during 1962-1963 they raised \$13,139.75, according to the Milam County Livestock Improvement Association. Milam was one of the few counties in the state to exceed its quota.

Statewide, plans called for the SWAHRF to collect \$3,000,000 in contributions, and for the Texas Legislature to appropriate \$3,000,000 in funds for the program. These amounts were to be matched by the U. S. Government with \$6,000,000, making a total of \$12,000,000 for the 3 year project. Admittedly it is an expensive

program. But it will be considered dirt cheap if it gets the results expected of it. No figures are available, but losses to livestock raisers in the Southwest from screwworm fly damage are estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year.

EGGS IN WOUND
The pest causes its damage by the habit the female fly has of laying her eggs in a scratch, cut or wound on some animal. The eggs—usually about 250 in a cluster—hatch out in 12 hours or so into larvae—screwworms—which are barely visible. They promptly become even less visible as they eat their way into the wound. If untreated, the infected animal can be seriously injured or killed in a few days time.

Since the fly season here in the southwest lasts so long—usually ten months—this means that cattlemen must spend much of their time in inspecting and "doctoring" their stock to keep down losses. Only very severe winter will kill the screwworm fly; it can survive fairly cold weather without difficulty in its pupal stage.

Eradication was, of course, the best solution of the problem. But how was it possible to eradicate a fly that was scattered over a wide area of the southwest and the northern part of old Mexico, and unlike some other insects such as mosquitos, had no breeding grounds that could be sprayed and eliminated?

Surprisingly, the answer was suggested at least a quarter of a century ago.

In 1933 E. F. Knipping, who now is director of the Entomology Research Division, while at Menard, Texas, made a study of the screwworm fly. During it, he observed an unusual fact about the habits of the female. Apparently she mated only once.

LAB-STERILE FLIES
With this as a basis, he suggested that if laboratory-raised flies could be sterilized and then released, the mating of any of these males with native female flies would result in their eggs not hatching—and that generation of flies would stop right there.

It was an ingenious theory. But it wasn't until a dozen years later when cobalt-60 was developed in 1951 that a satisfactory means of sterilizing the flies was found.

The theory had its first major test in Florida and other southeastern states in 1957-1959 when an intensive two year campaign was launched against screwworm infested areas there.

And it worked. It worked so well that no screwworm cases have been reported in Florida since February, 1959, except for one or two minor outbreaks caused by cattle shipped in from outside the state. Eradication of the pest has been complete there for some time.

Plans for launching a campaign to wipe out the screwworm fly here in Texas began to take shape a little over two years ago. Joining in the project, as was mentioned earlier, were three organizations—the SWAHRF, representing livestock raisers and sportsmen, the Texas Animal Health Commission and

the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Disease Eradication Division.

PLANT COMES FIRST
One of the group's first decisions was to build a plant to produce

the sterile flies for the program. Since the area which was to be covered here in the southwest was so large, an immense number of the flies would be needed—more than the capacity of any of the existing laboratories and plants could supply.

The plant—paid for entirely by voluntary contributions—went into production in late spring, 1962.

The eradication program, however, had gotten under way several months earlier when, on February 14, 1962, the first sterile screwworm flies, produced at a plant in Kerrville, were released.

The Sterile Screwworm Fly Production Plant—as it is known officially—is a real "fly factory". Located on the old Moore Air Base near Mission, it is a concrete-block building built inside a hangar, and has 76,000 square feet of floor space. It employs over 300 people working in three shifts every 24 hours and seven days a week.

Originally it was scheduled to produce 75 million sterile flies a week, but recently production has risen to 100 million. And the expansion of its facilities which now is under way will make possible a weekly output of 10 million or more.

Its operation is designed to follow closely the life cycle of the screwworm fly. But automation is used wherever possible, and it turns them out with the efficiency of a Detroit automobile factory assembly line.

COLONY ROOM
Starting place for the process is the colony room. There the plant's breeding stock of flies is maintained in large screen cages. A tray containing a layer of ground meat and the female flies lay their eggs there.

The masses of eggs then are removed and transferred to other trays where they hatch out as larvae or screwworms in a few hours.

These are moved to another section, the larvae rearing room, and placed in large trays or vats of ground meat, blood and water. They feed on this for three days or more. To produce 75 million flies the plant uses about 40 tons of meat a week.

The larvae are conveyed from the feeding vats by a running water system through a trough to the next section, where they are placed in large trays containing sawdust. They burrow into this to transform into their next stage as pupae, by forming a hard shell or cocoon-like case.

It is while in this pupal stage that the flies are sterilized.

This is done by separating the pupae from the sawdust and placing them in a metal cannister—some what resembling a large coffee can—and moving by automatic machinery over a cask of cobalt 60, where it is exposed to gamma rays for several minutes. This sterilizes but does not otherwise affect the pupae. The cannister then is conveyed by machine to the packaging room, where the pupae are transferred to small cardboard containers, with about 440 to a container.

The pupae are not radioactive, since gamma rays do not leave any contamination.

Boxes stored
The cardboard container or boxes are held in storage for a day or two until the young flies emerge from the pupae inside them. Then they are loaded into trucks for distribution points, or into small planes for release over selected areas. The planes are equipped with devices to open the boxes automatically and release the flies.

The eradication campaign here in Texas and the southwest is following the same plan which was used in Florida—saturate the area with sterile screwworm flies so that the odds against a native female mating with a fertile male fly becomes so great that the pest is eradicated.

And apparently it is working. County Agent J. D. Moore stated recently he had heard of only one screwworm case here in Milam County this spring. And for all of Texas the figures announced a short time ago by the information office of the screwworm fly plant are almost as good. During May this year only 451 cases were reported, it said, compared to 6308 screwworm cases reported in May, 1962.

FINANCING GOOD
From the financial angle, also, the program is doing all right. The SWAHRF reached its goal of \$3,000,000 in voluntary contributions are continuing to come in here for the campaign. The Texas Legislature made its expected appropriation while, while it was reduced by Governor Connally's "line veto", still has a total of \$2,540,000 in funds.

All of this doesn't mean that the course. Not only is the area very campaign will soon be completed of large, making eradication difficult, but also a 100 mile wide zone or barrier along the border will

have to be maintained by constant sterile fly release to prevent reinfestation from Mexico. And livestock inspection stations must also be maintained for the same reason.

But it does mean that progress is being made. It means the farmers, ranchers and sportsmen who made contributions and helped in other ways are getting some returns for their money and efforts.

And maybe that before the three year program comes to an end there will be a complete eradication of the pest with the Latin name of *Cochliomyia hominivorax*—but commonly known as the screwworm fly.

Cotton Separator May Boost Yield On High Plains

College Station — An improved cotton crop and earlier harvesting may be brought to the High Plains of Texas and Oklahoma by an experimental cotton boll separator attachment, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The attachment for cotton stripper harvesters effectively separates immature cotton bolls from mature bolls, thus solving a problem that has long complicated early harvesting. A USDA spokesman told of the new device at a recent meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers. It was developed by the USDA scientists in cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at Lubbock.

In explaining the machine, the spokesman pointed out that cotton harvested before a killing frost has a higher lint quality than cotton harvested following a frost because the crop is exposed to less weathering. However, when the crop is harvested before, it contains many immature bolls that must be separated from mature cotton before it is ginned.

In the High Plains, cotton is usually harvested after the first killing frost by the non-selective process of stripping all bolls from the plants at the same time.

The new machine works by blowing the light, fluffy mature cotton through a conveyor into a wagon or basket. The heavier immature bolls drop into a box and are later piled in the field to dry. This cotton can be sold after it has dried, through it is of low quality.

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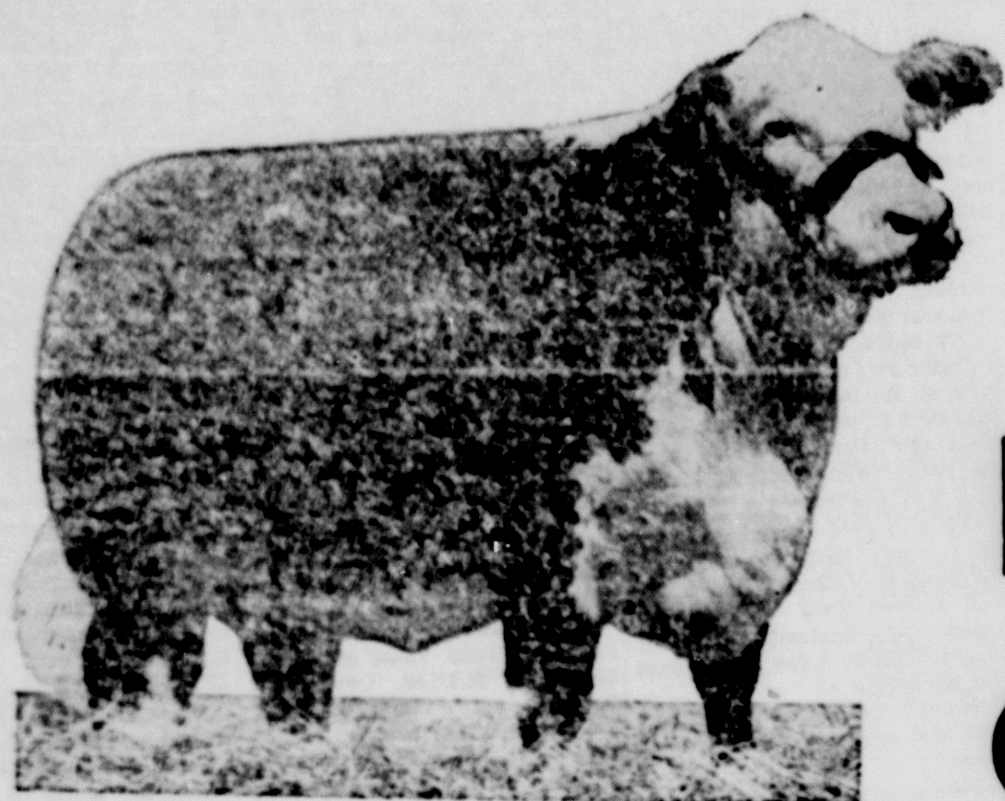
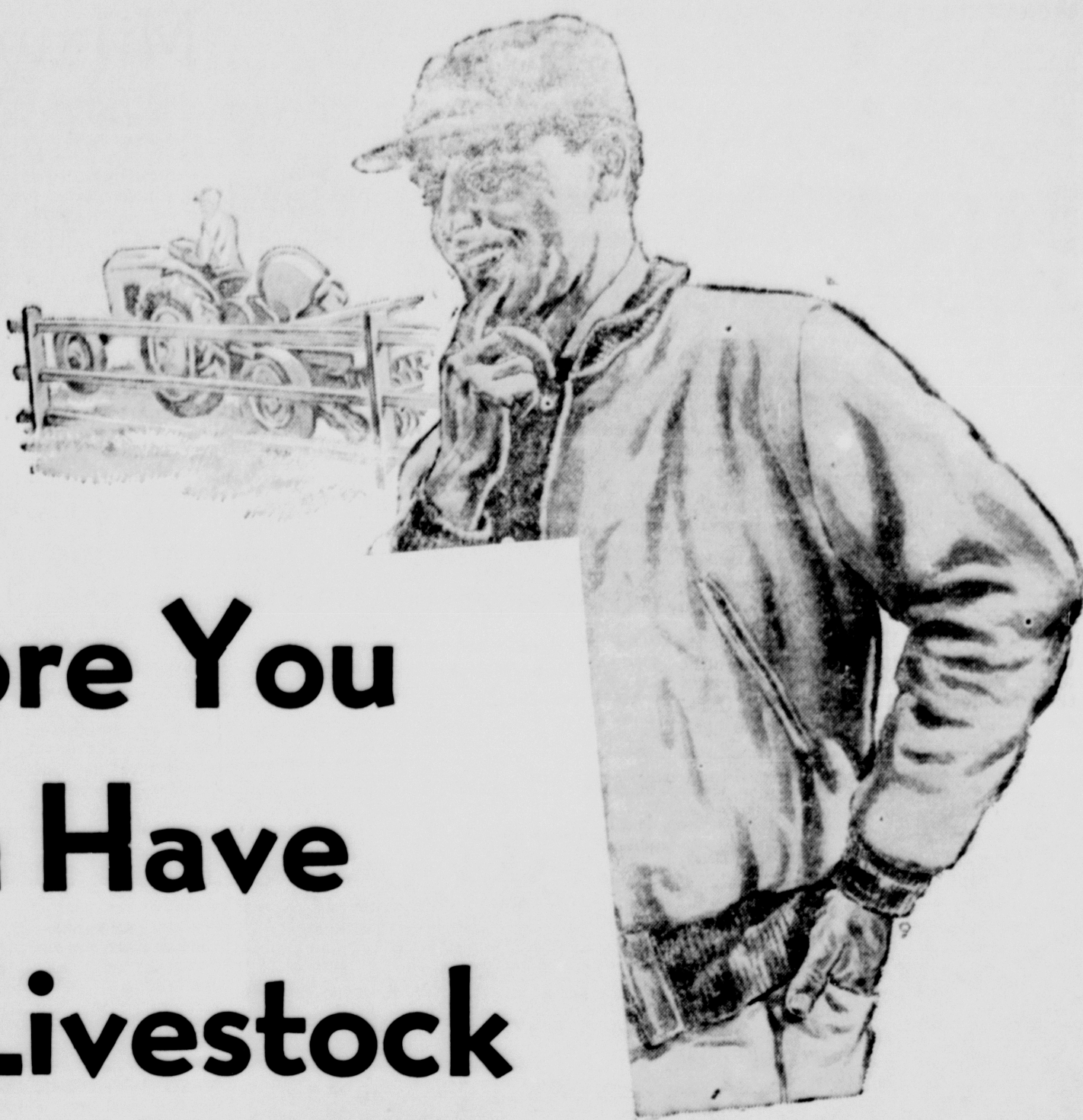
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Milam Has 3 Soil Districts

Milam County is, like Julius Caesar in his war memoirs described all Gaul, divided into three parts: the three parts being, in the county's case, portions of three different soil conservation districts that trisect its boundaries.

One of these in the Central Texas Soil Conservation District. It includes Falls and Bell counties as well as most of Milam north of Little River, and extends from the Brazos on the east to the Lampasas River on the west. The second is the Taylor District, covering a large part of the rest of Milam County south of Little River, Williamson and other adjoining counties, and with headquarters in Taylor.

Located in between them in the western part of Milam County like a wedge is the Little River - San Gabriel Soil Conservation District. Smaller than the two others, it has its headquarters in Bartlett.

Milam County got itself fractured in this fashion, surprisingly, by being a little too progressive and ready to try out new ideas in agriculture. During its early period when the soil conservation district idea was being formulated, it was planned for the districts to cover areas on watersheds. So some of the first districts were set up in accordance with that plan. Later was decided that this division was not too satisfactory. The districts that were organized afterwards usually were restricted to the counties in which they were located.

Milam County's districts, being among the early ones, were organized to more or less cover a watershed area. They are among the 2,870 soil conservation districts now established in the United States.

The soil conservation districts idea got its start during the depression and "dust bowl" drought years of the 1930's. It seemed like a practical plan to help the hard hit farmers and ranchers of that period to combat those conditions - and laws were enacted, both on the national and state level, to put the idea into operation.

Texas' soil conservation law was passed by the Forty-seventh Legislature in 1941. Titled H. B. No. 444, the long, involved sentences that legislatures seem to like to use, it described the situation and explained why soil conservation districts were necessary, as follows:

"...that improper land-use practices have caused and have contributed to, and are now causing and contributing to, a progressively more serious erosion of the farm and grazing lands of this State by wind and water; that the breaking of natural grass, plant and forest cover has interfered with the natural factors of soil stabilization, causing loss of

soil and exhaustion of humus; that the topsoil is being blown and washed out of fields and pastures; that there has been an accelerated washing of sloping fields; that the failure by an occupier of land to conserve the soil and control erosion caused a washing and blowing of soil and water from such lands onto other lands and makes the conservation of soil and control of erosion on such other lands difficult or impossible."

In order to remedy this situation which may or may not have been quite that grim - the law provided for the organization of soil conservation districts in all parts of the state.

A district could - and still can - be organized in any area where none has been formed by 50 local landowners filing a petition with the State Soil Conservation Board which the law established to handle such matters, followed by a vote in favor of it in an election called by the Board.

Today over 90 percent of the area of the state is covered by the districts.

Recent Figures
And figures recently compiled by SCS Conservationist H. N. (Red) Smith of Temple show that more than half the agricultural land in Texas now is under co-operative agreement with these districts. He lists more than 150,000 farmers, ranchers and other landowners who have completed conservation plans on more than 80 million acres, and lists an additional 47,000 landowners controlling another 26 million acres who are in the process of completing plans on their acreage.

Like a school district, a soil conservation district is run by a board of elected officers. Called supervisors, there are five of them, each representing one of the five zones into which the district is divided. In the Central Texas Soil Conservation District, for example, the supervisors are: Zone 1 B. A. Neuman, Chilton; Zone 2 Jim Goad, Rosebud; Zone 3 Edwin F. Fischer, Buckholts; Zone 4 Jerry Bedrich and Zone 5 Hal Hartwick, Temple. All are farmers or ranchers. Goad is Chairman of the Board, and Bedrich is Secretary.

Serve Without Pay
The supervisors serve on the boards of the districts without pay. Although today a district's main purpose is soil conservation and to prevent erosion the same as it was in 1941, landowners have found there are some financial fringe benefits also.

One of these is the way it makes available machinery and equipment which an average farmer or rancher couldn't afford to buy for his own use. For instance, a Bermuda sprig planting machine costs about \$1,200. Few landowners would feel justified in buying one,

even at this time when Milam County's former crop land by the hundreds of acres is being planted in the highly popular coastal bermuda grass for pasture. But almost any landowner can afford to rent a machine from the district in which he resides.

Equipment Owners
Some of the farm equipment which a district usually owns is shown by a list the Central Texas District issued recently. It included stalk shredders, grain drills, fertilizer distributors, a grass sprig planter, culti-packers, a motor grader and a pick-up truck.

Except for a few donations, this equipment is purchased by the Board of supervisors with funds furnished by the state. The machinery is placed in the hands of farmers and ranchers - called custodians - in different parts of the district. They take care of it, and rent it to landowners in the area. They receive a percentage of the rental fees for their services.

The rental rate is figured only to cover maintenance and cost of replacement of a piece of equipment when it is worn out.

Probably making available equipment and machinery is the biggest way that a district serves landowners, but it can - and does - help by securing other things for them such as fertilizer, seeds and seedlings.

Meets Once a Month
The board of supervisors of a district meets once a month to take care of its business and discuss landowners' problems. The Central Texas District's board meeting on the third Thursday in the month in Temple.

Maybe a good example of what is done at a meeting is shown by the minutes of the one which was held by the board of the Taylor District on February 22nd last year in Taylor. A few quotes from the minutes are:

Board reviewed all District bills and approved them for payment.

Supervisor Henry Pumphrey made report to Board on meeting he attended in Temple on Operation BIG - Blackland Income Growth. Board opened bids for sale of old grain drill and fertilizer spreader and awarded sale to highest bidder.

Board authorized purchase of new drills, stalk shredders and fertilizer spreader to replace worn out equipment.

The need for purchase of an additional Bermuda sprig sodding machine was brought up by Supervisor Alvin Krueger. After some discussion, Board authorized purchase of another Bermuda sprig sod-

ding machine.
Board selected Victor Dedear as the outstanding Conservation Farmer - rancher in the District for 1961.

Work Pays Off

That last entry is the pay-off. It shows that the District is doing the job it was intended to do - help

farmers, ranchers and landowners to help themselves.

And it probably will continue to do it for some time to come. Because, to quote from a pamphlet:

"The soil conservation district has become a permanent part of the American agricultural scene."

Coastal Bermuda Said Green Gold

About three years ago one of the big city newspapers had a story on its farm page about the ranch which the then candidate for Governor John Connally and his brothers Merrill and Wayne own and operate near Floresville. It appeared under the headline:

Coastal Bermuda Grass Green Gold

That headline wasn't much of an exaggeration. Apparently coastal bermuda is just that - green gold.

Here in Milam County that seems to be recognized more and more. And ranchers - and many farmers - are shifting hundreds of acres of former crop land to pasture planted to the grass.

This trend is causing a shift also in the county's income from agriculture. Traditionally Milam has been a farming area where the largest proportion of income was from cotton, corn, maize and truck crops. But that no longer is the case.

Maybe a few figures will tell the story better than a lot of words.

Recently the Texas Power and Light Company compiled some figures on the agricultural income for 1962, of a number of counties served by its lines, Milam among them. There were three categories. For Milam County the figures were:

Total Value of Sales - Crops: \$4,609,192. Total Value of Sales - Livestock: \$5,637,900. Government Payment to Farmers: \$1,100,000. Total Cash Farm Income: \$11,355,775.

These TP&L figures indicated that income from livestock topped that from crops in the county last year by a little over \$1,000,000. Several factors probably were responsible for the shift, but undoubtedly coastal bermuda played a part.

The grass first began to be planted on a large scale in this area about four or five years ago. But several farmers and cattlemen - including Roy Barmore, E. A. Perrin, Lawrence McClaren and Tom Send - pioneered with it ten or a dozen years ago and made it popular. Today there are 20,000 acres of coastal bermuda in Milam County at a conservative estimate. About 5,000 acres was planted

this spring before the hot, dry weather slowed or stopped the plantings.

GRASS FROM GEORGIA

The grass was developed by the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, Georgia, about 30 years ago. It is a hybrid between Tift bermuda, a local variety, and tall-growing strains of common bermuda. It is highly productive; under the same conditions forage yields of coastal will be about double that of common bermuda, and on grazing tests it has produced almost 100 pounds more beef an acre.

Coastal not only is excellent for grazing - it also makes good hay and ensilage. On the Connally ranch over two tons of baled hay an acre was obtained from one cutting alone.

Coastal bermuda does have a few disadvantages, however. One of these is that it is somewhat expensive to plant, since it must be grown from sprigs.

The usual method of planting the grass is with a machine designed for that purpose. However, a few farmers and ranchers in the county have planted it by hand.

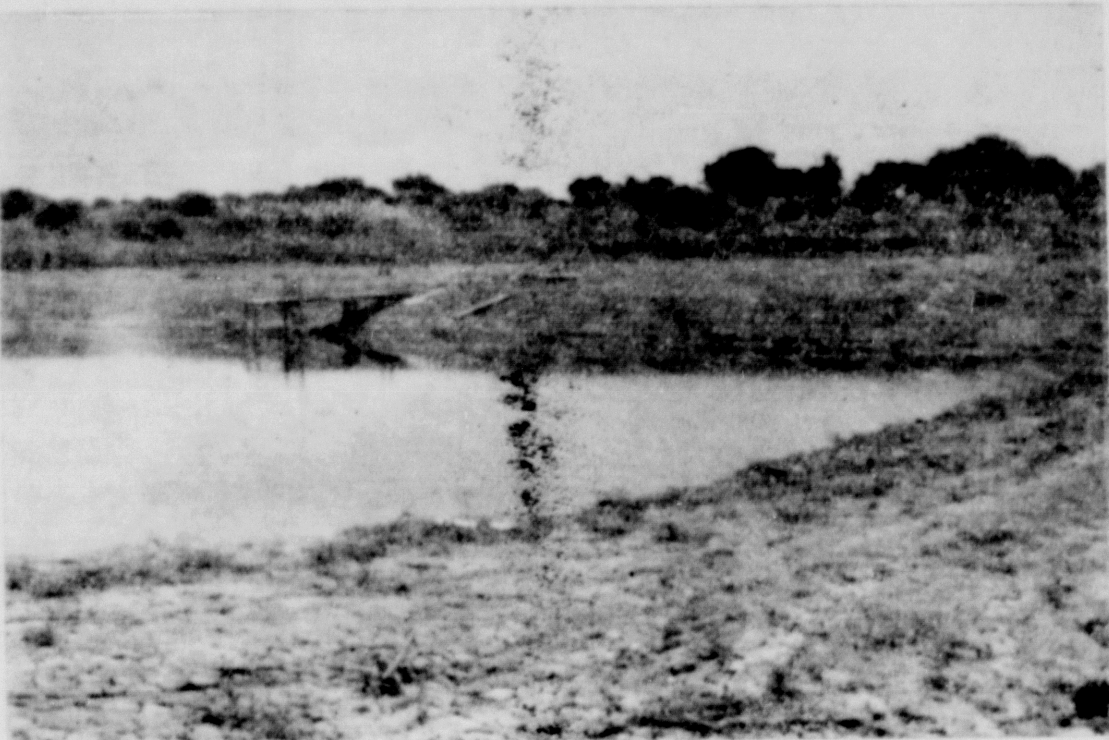
The sprigs in most cases are obtained by buying them from farmers and ranchers who have well-established coastal bermuda pastures in the area.

SPRIG PLANTERS

There are several types of sprig planting machines. One type used here is pulled by a tractor and plants the sprigs in rows about 18 inches apart and 4 or 5 inches deep. The machine can plant from one to one and one-half acres an hour.

Under favorable weather conditions the grass will start to grow within two or three weeks, and often can stand light grazing in 100 days.

Coastal bermuda, in the opinion of most cattlemen, is more than worth the trouble. And expense of getting it started. W. W. (Doc) Markham, who has a pasture of coastal near Milano, claims the grass can stand hot weather and drought better than weeds.



FARM POND — Here is an example of one of the pit type farm ponds built under the ASCS cost sharing program that was designed and staked by Cameron SCS technicians. The pond is used

for livestock water and family fun as it has been stocked with fish. A diving board for the kids is in the background.

—Stafffoto



GOOD GRASS — Doc Markham kneels in a patch of Coastal Bermuda Grass which he has grown on his land in the Hanover Community. Markham has

baled part of the grass and will graze the rest. The grass serves both as feed for cattle and soil cover. — Stafffoto

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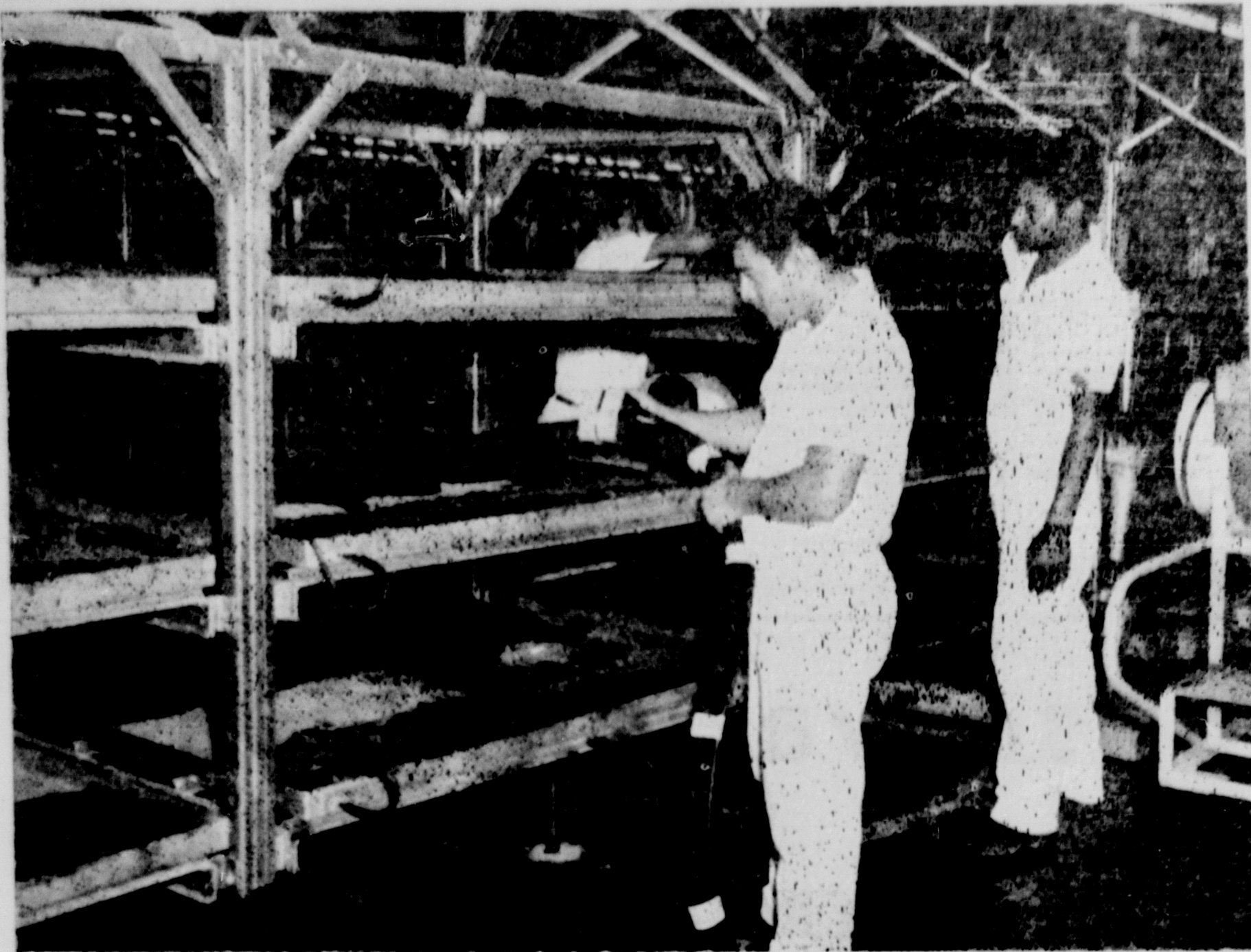
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FLY RAISING — Here workmen feed the larvae (worms) of the screwworm through the hose. This phase is called 'center feeding'.

fresh media courses through the hose. This is spread over the vacant area of the vat. This phase is called 'center feeding'.

Milam Farming Finds Legends Of Huge Seventy Thousand Bale Cotton Harvests

By Lloyd Albertson

Milam County has been predominantly a farming country since the time of the early settlers. But if the tales told by some old-timers can be believed, much bigger and better crops were raised back there during its earlier history.

And the figures seem to bear them out. For instance, barring drought, floods and boll - weevils the normal yearly cotton crop for the county ran 70,000 bales or more. And from this it might be concluded that the farmers of that era were a superior breed with an extra - special know - how and farming was a better way of life.

In the words of an old Gensheim song, "it ain't necessarily so."

MORE FARMERS - MORE CROPS

And as good a place as any, probably, to start to set the record straight is with those bigger crops. Admittedly, the crops were bigger in the old days. But there was a reason. There were more farmers.

This is demonstrated by the census figures. As late as 1920 Milam County had a population of 39,000 plus - - almost twice what it is today. And since Cameron, Rockdale and other towns were no larger then than now, that extra population lived in the country. Most of them were either farmers or farm laborers.

So, in spite of the popular song of that early post World War I era that asked: "How're you Gonna Keep Them Down On The Farm After They've Seen Paree?", in Milam County at least there were plenty of farmers to raise those big crops.

The real key - day of Milam County farming, however - - the one the old timers remember best - - came somewhat earlier. Roughly it spanned the two decades just before the turn of the century and the one after. A look at it may serve to explain some of the things that followed.

The first fact that emerges clearly is that all the abundance of farm labor on hand didn't - - as might be thought - - make farming easier back there in the old days.

THE HARD WAY

Everything was done the hard way possible. Especially farming. The period was the horse and buggy days; tractors were still only plans on the drawing boards of Henry Ford, John Deere and International Harvester. Plowing was done by a man and a mule.

It was not only hard work. It was slow. Milam County's first county agent, the late Mr. George Banzhaf, when talking about the old days before his recent death, estimated that a good day's work for a man and a mule was plowing one acre of ground. A man using a span of mules could break a little more.

Since the cultivator - the riding plow - hadn't yet come into use, the man walked, gripping the plow handles. And if the plow happened to hit a buried rock or root, the hands had a habit of flying up and cracking him on the chin.

"Forty acres and a mule" may have been a catch phrase in the post Civil War days, but the fact was that one man and one mule could rarely handle that much acreage.

So the abundance of farm labor on hand was necessary if the production of crops was to be maintained at a reasonable level.

EARLY MECHANIZATION

Even as far back as the 1880's, however, a few attempts at adding farm equipment were being made to eliminate some of the labor. Mr. Banzhaf recalled during his boyhood in Pennsylvania seeing one of these. It was a cotton planter, it consisted of a keg or small barrel with a ring of holes bored at intervals around its middle, and was fitted with an axle and attached behind a plow. When filled with cotton seed, it rolled along behind the plow, which opened up a furrow, and dropped seeds through the holes to the ground. A small plow attached behind then covered the seed. The machine replaced the old method of planting a field in cotton or corn by dropping the seed by hand.

Mr. Banzhaf also remembered from his early days as county agent an instance of a farmer in the Minerva area who had hit on a method to lighten the labor of growing a crop. He used a system of plowing rows not only the length of his field, but also across it. Where the rows crossed, corn or cottonseed was planted by hand. Due to this "chickboard" arrangement the farmer could plow the growing crop in both directions - and thus eliminated nearly all the labor and expense of chopping it out.

These and the other attempts at improvement, however, were exceptions. Generally, farming in the old days was done with little equipment and by the hardest kind of work.

A look at the way the average farmer of that era used his land doesn't make it appear any too good from that angle, either.

QUITE A DIFFERENCE

The way farming was done before, during, and for some time after the Gay Nineties, in fact, differed greatly from the rules now laid down for good farming practice and soil conservation. The only reason the old-timers raised the bumper crops they did as long as they did was because Milam County when the first settlers came here, was one of the most fertile areas in Texas.

Farmers then, with few exceptions, were one-crop raiders. Almost any section of the country, blackland or sand, could be depended on to produce at least a half bale of cotton to the acre. So usually it was the crop. But cotton or corn, the same crop was planted on the same land year after year. Whether or not a farmer knew about crop rotation, he seldom practiced it.

Since the sandy land below Little River was well suited to truck crops, some farmers in that area began growing them. Commenting on this, an old-time county agent said recently:

"If a man planted cantaloupes or tomatoes and made a failure, he returned to growing cotton the next year. But if he made a failure with cotton, he planted it again the next year."

Fertilizer was seldom used. And legumes were not often planted for soil building purposes. Both of these things cost money, and the average farmer saw no reason to spend money on them as long as his land

continued to produce crops.

LONG, STRAIGHT ROWS

And long straight rows were considered the sign of a good farmer. The majority of the old-time farmers had not heard of terracing and contour plowing their fields as a way to hold the top soil on slopes and hillsides. Or if they had, they considered it just a new-fangled theory that had been dreamed up in some ag college, and they didn't care to practice it. The result was that after every gully-washing rain and overflow some of Milam County's best top soil washed down Little River and the Brazos, and land in all sections of the county began to suffer from erosion.

An early day county agent, looking back at the farming methods of those days, summed it up:

"It was like an account in a

Will Farmers Predict Time Of Harvest Before Planting?

RENNER, Texas - Will farmers someday predict their harvests before a seed is planted?

Or pick the best fertilizers for the next year?

Or know whether to plant an early or late maturing variety?

These are some of the long-range implications coming from an extensive study of soil-water-crop relationships at Texas Research Foundation at Renner.

"With proper farming systems, it's a matter of knowing the amount of available moisture in the soil at planting time and having reasonable long-range rainfall forecasts," said Dr. C. L. Lundell, Director of the Foundation.

CROPPING PATTERNS

Results of the first five years of the study at Renner are carried in the Foundation's current Bulletin 16 - "Soil Moisture Conservation and Utilization in Farming Systems in the Blacklands."

In the bulletin, Dr. Lundell suggests the studies may establish cropping patterns for wet and dry cycles, and remove some of the other hazards of weather from farming. The bulletin reports the finding at Renner of significant correlations between crop yields and soil moisture at planting and at successive stages of crop growth.

The publication documents further how crop rotation and fertilizers increase greatly the efficiency of moisture utilization. Moisture is often the greatest limiting factor in plant growth. The bulletin also investigates sod crops for soil improvement when used in rotation with cash crops.

Supported in part by grants from the DeWitt Foundation, the study is being conducted by Dr. Hans Brand, Foundation Soil Scientist, and by Dr. W. Derby Laws, Research Associate at Renner, who is Professor of Agronomy at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah.

The study reveals that fibrous rooted cash crops - grain sorghum, small grains and corn - are economically superior to sod crops in programs of basic soil improvement.

CROP EFFICIENCY

"The cash crops are more efficient in water use, produce more organic residues and increase yield. If you keep on drawing money out and never putting anything back in, you'll finally have little or nothing left."

And that's the picture. Not quite the same one, undoubtedly, that the old-timers remember when they look back over the long, hazy years.

And it explains some of the things that followed - the work of the early day county agents, the efforts of the ag schools to teach better farming methods, and the Agriculture Department's alphabetical agencies that came along later.

They are called the good old

days and dollar returns when used in balanced farming systems, Dr. Lundell said. "The basis promise of grassland farming needs reexamining as it applies to perennial sod grasses in crop rotations in the Blacklands."

Sod crops produce a lower return per acre and leave the land droughty and difficult to handle for planting the following cash crop.

In the bulletin, soil moisture utilization data from the crops commonly grown in the farming systems at Renner - cotton, grain sorghum, corn, hay and wheat - are presented.

In conducting the study, the scientists measured every two months the amount of moisture reserve at five inch intervals to a depth of 25 inches in each field under study. By comparing crop yields and available moisture in the 25-inch profile to the amount of water used by the crops during the growing season, the scientists were able to determine the average water requirement of each unit of crop yield.

Here's what they discovered when they compared the water usage of grass grown for hay with the amount of water used for wheat grown for its grain and its residue: An acre-inch of water produced 128 pounds of hay; yet the same amount of water gave 70 pounds of wheat plus more than 300 pounds of straw per acre. The residue from wheat was far more valuable for soil improvement and soil conservation than the small quantity of residue left after the hay harvest.

In analyzing the data on water requirements of wheat and grass, the Director emphasized that the difference in value of the two crops is all in favor of wheat over and in any short-term crop rotation for the Blacklands. "All facts support the conclusion that fibrous rooted cash crops can be profitably used in our cropping systems instead of sod," he said.

IMPORTANT RESULTS

Here are other significant results the scientists obtained from the study:

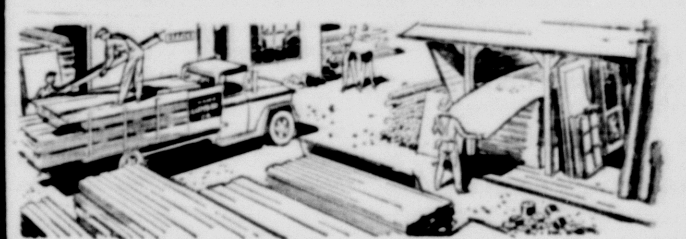
It took 7,491 pounds of water to grow a pound of seed cotton in a field where cotton has been grown continuously under fertilizer.

But it required only 5,367 pounds of water to produce one pound of seed cotton when the cotton was in a fertilized rotation with other crops.

"The cotton system with the lowest yield made only 32 pounds of seed cotton to the acre-inch of water, whereas the better cotton systems produced 44 and 45 pounds of seed cotton to the acre-inch of water," Dr. Lundell said.

The grain sorghum data revealed that unfertilized sorghum in rotation used 2,224 pounds of water to produce a pound of grain. Fertilized sorghums in rotation, however, required 1,592 pounds of water for each pound of grain.

The grain sorghum with the lowest yield - continuous sorghum unfertilized - required 2,542 pounds of water to produce one pound of grain.



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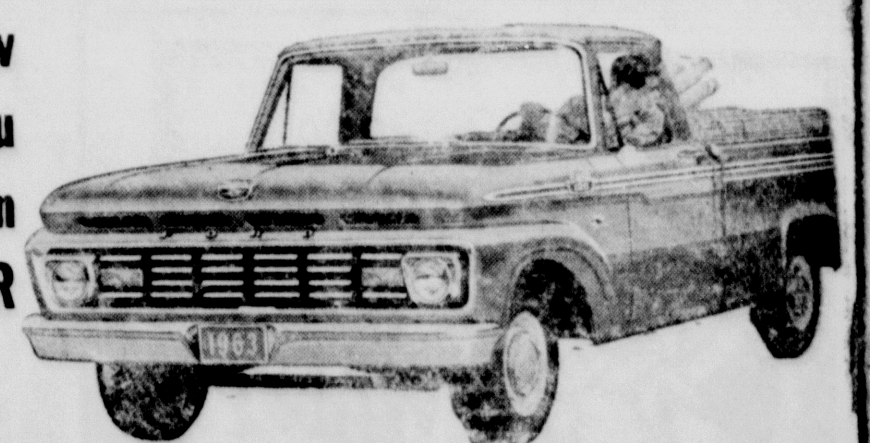
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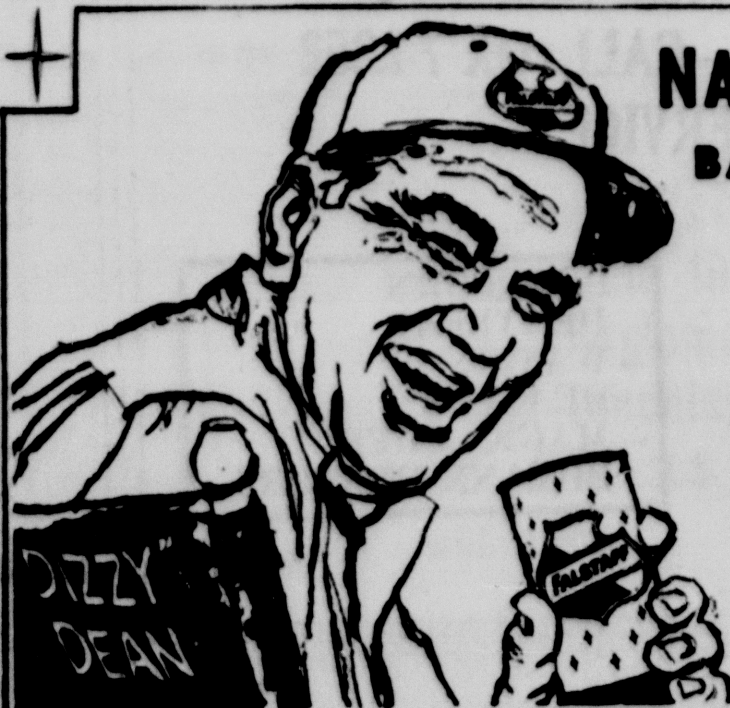
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FHA, One Of Oldest Agencies, Plans Recreational Aid To Farmers

The Farmers Home Administration is one of the older agencies in the big U. S. Department of Agriculture complex, and since its start in the depression and "dust bowl" days of the 1930's, it has assisted farmers and ranchers with loans. But there are signs that it is preparing to have an even more important part in rural area development and prosperity.

This will be due to a new law, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, which Congress passed last year.

Provisions of this 1962 Act generally broaden the Farmers Home Administration's lending authority. That is, it now can make loans to farmers and ranchers for a number of projects that it couldn't finance before.

Recreational Enterprises

Among these, for instance, are recreational enterprises or facilities. The agency is authorized to lend money for this purpose both to individual farmers operating family farms, and to groups or associations in rural areas.

In the case of the individual farmer the recreation project must be conducted in addition to his

regular farming or ranching operation and for the purpose of supplementing the income from his land.

The FHA county supervisor here, Henry N. Ivey, gives as an example of a recreational enterprise that is eligible for financing this case: "Suppose a farmer who operates a family type farm or ranch has a ravine across part of his land. By borrowing money, he could build a dam on a creek running through it and form a lake that would be fine for boating and fishing. He would have a recreational enterprise that would add to his income - and also make use of some otherwise useless land."

Other Projects

Other projects that can be approved for a loan are picnic grounds, swimming facilities, riding stables, vacation cottages or lodges, and hunting preserves. And funds may be borrowed for necessary equipment and for operating expenses.

In the case of associations and groups of rural residents the loans that the FHA can make usually are for more of a community type of recreational enterprise. These include golf courses, camping grounds and trailer parks, and sports

arers such as athletic fields.

Loan amounts vary. But for an individual farmer on a family farm it can't exceed \$60,000; for an association, not over \$500,000, and for a loan period of not more than 40 years.

Admittedly the program hasn't caught on as yet. Only one or two inquiries about it have been received at the local FHA office. And while reportedly a group of Burleson Co. residents were talking of forming an organization to build a golf course near Caldwell, this is still in the discussion stage. And only a very few applications for loans are said to have been made to FHA county offices over the state.

Water Supply Systems

But there is quite a different situation where another rural improvement project - water supply systems for small country towns and communities - is concerned.

These have had more and more interest shown in them, FHA county supervisor Henry Ivey said, for financing a few months ago.

And several applications for loans to install them have been received by the FHA office in Cameron.

Four of these applications have been approved - and one water system has been completed. It is located in Somerville in Burleson County. The other three applications that have been approved are ready for bids; they are for the nearby towns of Clay, Snook and Lyons.

The loans made for these projects will total \$250,000.00.

And at least three communities in Milam County either have applied or are considering making applications for loans to secure water systems for themselves. Residents of Minerva recently formed an organization and have applied for a loan at the FHA office and it is being considered. And at Guase members of the community have held one meeting to discuss plans for a water system for the area.

Baileyville Plans

Baileyville residents are even farther along with their plans. They have organized and elected a board of directors and employed an engineer. If they go through with plans to build a water system, it will be the smartest one in the United States.

In order for residents of small compared with city water rates,"

Mr. Ivey said recently. "But it isn't out of line when you consider no taxes and that rural families have to haul water and sometimes pay as much as \$1.50 for a 55-gallon barrel. Anyway, the rates usually are reduced after the first year or so to about \$4.50 or \$5.00 a month."

A water system must be located in a community of less than 2,500 population to be eligible for a FHA loan. And it is financially practical to extend of its lines serve at least five families to a mile.

Assists with Loans

Although this new program of loans for recreational enterprises, water systems and the like is causing the Farmers Home Administration to play a more important part in rural improvement, its biggest service continues to be, as it has been in the past, to assist individual farmers and ranchers with loans.

The FHA was established about thirty years ago as a lending agency where farmers and ranchers could obtain the funds they needed for their operations. Congress has reorganized it once or twice, usually by broadening its loan authority.

It makes loans to farmers operating so-called family type farms for several purposes: - to buy land; to build farmhouses and other farm buildings; to purchase equipment and livestock. Also it makes emergency loans and for soil and water conservation practices.

Loans Limited

The agency makes a loan, however, only where a borrower is unable to obtain one from any other lending source. This is in line with its policy as stated in one of its pamphlets - quote:

"The main objective of Farmers Home Administration is to enable farm families to become soundly established in successful, well-balanced systems of farming. Loans are made primarily for developing and strengthening family-style farms."

The county office for this area is located here in Cameron and serves both Milam and Burleson Counties. It has a staff of four employees, headed by the county supervisor, Henry N. Ivey, an assistant county supervisor, and two clerks.

The FHA office moved into new quarters several months ago in a building across from the postoffice.

The Farmers Home Administration has been of service to farmers and ranchers for almost three decades.

Outdoors In Texas

By Vern Sanford

If you are looking for a primitive fishing trip you don't have to go to the headwaters of the Amazon or to the Everglades of Florida.

Texas has an area, practically unexplored, where fishing is fabulous and the scenery is unbelievably beautiful.

Just head for Jefferson in East Texas, near the Louisiana boundary line.

There you have two choices—Big Cypress or Little Cypress.

Big Cypress is the river which flows down from the Ferrell's Bridge Dam. That's the dam that creates Lake-o-Pines. It is a wonderful float trip from the dam into the town of Jefferson.

Out of Jefferson you can take to the big river, or you can put into the wooded Little Cypress and float through miles and miles of the most wonderful scenery you've ever seen. A SELDOM VISITED JUNGLE.

It is a jungle so seldom visited you won't even spot a deer can on an entire day's float.

Two outdoor writers from Austin—Russell Tinsley and L. A. Wilke—recently made this trip. At Jefferson they got Roy Butler, a native of the area, as a guide. The three spent the day in a virtual wilderness where they saw no other human beings.

For fishing they got a mixed crew. They hooked bass, both black and white. Also several species of bream, catfish and pike. Here you never know what is going to hit when you toss out your lure.

JON BOAT TRANSPORTATION
Trip was made in a heavy, 20-foot jon boat. It was equipped with a fish well, two deck chairs, a 5-hp motor and two heavy oars. Butler sat in the back of the boat and pushed it slowly through the bayous.

Here the water runs almost fast enough to keep the boat moving without pushing it either with oars or motor. On this particular trip the motor wasn't used until the return to camp which was made upstream in the big river.

Some 100 years ago Jefferson was the largest water port in Texas with shipping facilities. Big boats came up the Red River from New Orleans in the Civil War days. Later a log jam, which acted as a natural dam to keep the water high, was blasted out by engineers. Jefferson, then a thriving city of 40,000 became almost a ghost town for awhile. Today it boasts only about 4,000 population.

Butler was reared in the country around Jefferson. He says the wilderness area today is almost exactly as he knew it when a boy.

DOGWOODS ABOUND
Banks of the bayou are filled with dogwood and other blooming trees.

Bayous themselves are thick with huge cypress trees, with great cypress knees (roots) in the most grotesque shapes. Wild grapevines in some spots furnish an entanglement you have to cut your way through.

Floods and winds of centuries have knocked down huge pine trees that stretch across the water. Debris lodged against these logs furnish places for wild flowers to sprout and provide shade for the big bass that inhabit the waters.

Butler now has set up a guide service. He has a half-dozen boats equipped to carry fishermen or sightseers through this strange land.

For an out-of-the-ordinary adventure '88-fishing or sightseeing—try Big Cypress or Little Cypress in East Texas.

CHRISTMAS CARDS IN AUGUST?

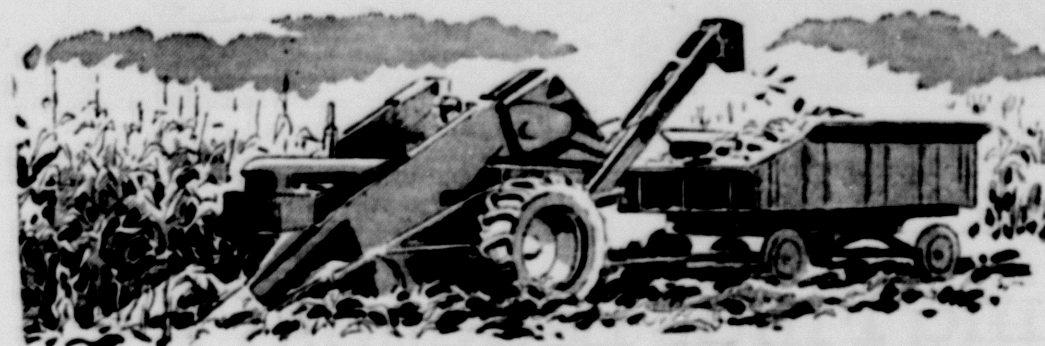
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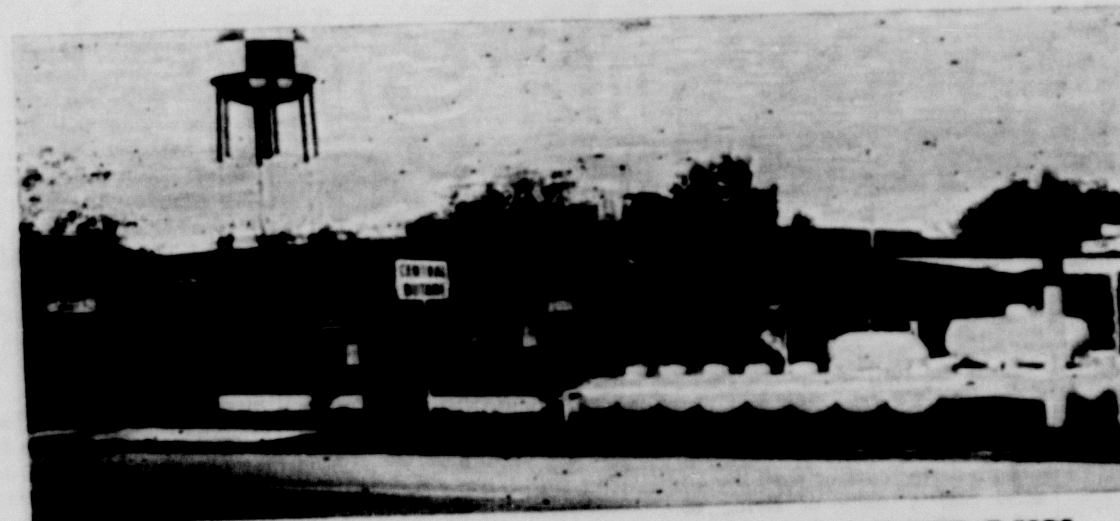
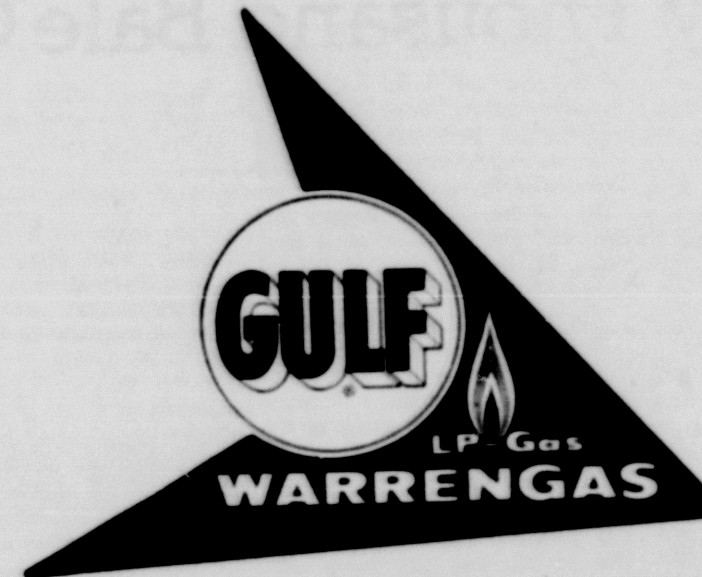


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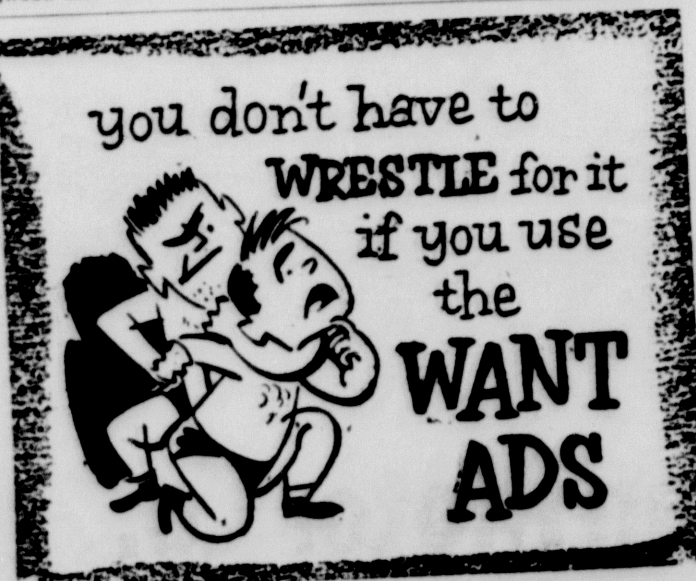
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Save Soil, Save Water In Brazos 'Shed BRA Boosts Dams Around Milam

The early Spanish explorers named it Rio de los Brazos de Dios - River of the Arms of God.

Later the Texans who followed them, more laconic, shortened its name to the Brazos River. Or sometimes just the Brazos.

And before the Spanish and the Texans, the Indians had their own name for it - Tokonoiso.

Under whatever name, it is one of the four or five great rivers of Texas. Its winding course from its rise in the High Plains country above Lubbock to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico at Freeport measures 1216 miles. Its great watershed is 640 miles long, covers 65 counties and drains one-sixth of the area of the state.

In its broad river basin, too, lives over one-sixth of the present population of Texas.

OUT OF LEGEND

Little is known about the early history of the Brazos River Valley, and that is based mostly on legend and conjecture. But it is known that it has been inhabited for thousands of years. Thirty thousand, at least, if the scientists are right. Several years ago they discovered a skeleton in the High Plains country that was that old. It was of a woman or girl, who was about 20 years of age when she died.

The scientists have found traces also of other early inhabitants of the area. Pieces of pottery and ornaments and other artifacts similar to those found in the Aztec and Mayan ruins of Mexico cause them to believe that these tribes ranged far north into Texas during the height of those civilizations.

And the early Spanish explorers in the 1500's found that many of the Indian tribes in Texas were located along the Brazos. The Comanches, Apaches, Karankawas, Tejas and Huacos all made the valley their hunting ground.

It was an encounter which a party of Spaniards had with one of these tribes that is supposed to have resulted in the river getting its name.

According to an old legend, the Spaniards, fleeing from a hostile band of Indians, reached the river just as it was starting to rise. They got across safely, but by the time the Indians arrived, the river was at full flood stage and some of them who tried to cross were swept downstream.

To the Spaniards this seemed like

an act of Providence, and they were quoted as saying: "We are safe in the arms of God." Thus the river received its name.

Historic Region

The early Texas settlers, like the Indians, found the Brazos valley a very desirable region in which to live. Stephen F. Austin's first successful colony was located there at San Felipe. And the first capital of the Republic of Texas was at Washington - on the Brazos.

But the Brazos admittedly had one disadvantage. It was an erratic river, varying from not much more than a trickle in drouth periods to floods in rainy seasons. In the years from 1891 to 1912 alone its floods killed 342 persons and destroyed 54 million dollars worth of property.

The big flood of 1913, which destroyed crops, homes and livestock from Waco to the Gulf, was the thing that started plans being made to remedy the situation. These resulted in 1929 in the Legislature creating the Brazos River Conservation and Reclamation District. In 1933 it had a change of name and is the agency known today as the Brazos River Authority.

BRA PROGRAM

The organization was given the duty - to quote the legal terminology - "to control, conserve and utilize to beneficial service the storm, flood and unappropriated waters of the Brazos and its tributaries."

Since it was the first river authority ever to be set up, the BRA was a pioneer in its field. It has served as a pattern for a number of other state and Federal authorities.

The BRA's first major project was the Possum Kingdom dam and reservoir, completed at a cost of \$8,000,000 in 1941.

Possum Kingdom is a multiple-purpose project. That is it combines both water conservation and power generation. And of course it is a famous recreation area as well. Hydro-electric power has been produced there and sold under contract since 1941.

The sale of electricity and water to cities, town and industries and to farmers and ranchers for irrigation is one source of the agency's income. Because, except for an initial fund from the state to get it started, the BRA has tried to pay its own way. Its members like to point out that it does not

need taxes to support it.

The Authority is run by an administrative staff and a board of directors. The 21 directors represent all parts of the big Brazos watershed. They include farmers and rancher bankers, and lawyer, newspaper publishers and editors, merchants and insurance men. Citizens National Bank president Oxsheer Smith, of Cameron, has served as a director for a number of years.

23 MASTER PLANS

To carry out its aims of controlling the Brazos, the BRA has drawn up a master plan that calls for the construction of 23 dams and reservoirs on the main stream of the river and its tributaries.

Three of these already have been built - Possum Kingdom by the BRA itself, and Lake Belton and Whitney by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers with the Authority's co-operation. Four more - Lake Waco on the Bosque, Proctor Reservoir on the Leon, Lake Somerville on the Yegua and Lake Stillhouse Hollow on the Lampasas are under construction.

And three others, which are of special interest in the Milam County area, are the Laneport, North and South San Gabriel projects, authorized for future construction on the Little River watershed.

Some of the dams and reservoirs in the BRA's master plan are primarily for flood control, but they are designed also to aid the Authority's other objective - water conservation. This has grown in importance in recent years.

As Texas has increased in population, and it has shifted from rural areas to the cities with their industrial complexes, it has caused a tremendous rise in the demand for water. And this trend is expected to continue in the future.

To meet this situation the BRA is devoting more and more time and money to plans for water conservation so that water will be available when it is needed.

Flood Control

But flood control still is important. Especially in the Little River watershed area. In the Report of the U. S. Study Commission, Texas made in 1962 about the state's major rivers, the Commission had this to say, quote:

"A flood control evaluation of the reaches of the Brazos River and its major tributaries indicated that the most severe flood dam-



THE BELTON DAM AND RESERVOIR, PREDECESSOR TO LANEPORT AND OTHER CEN-TEX DAMS

ages which will remain after the completion of Waco and Proctor Reservoirs, exclusive of local flood problem areas, will be along the main stem of the Brazos River below the mouth of Little River and along the tributaries of the Little River. These damages are predominantly agricultural, with some urban damages and some damages to oilfields, transportation facilities, and utilities . . ."

Just how much of a hazard this is to the Little River basin was shown during the wet years of the latter 1950's. Then flood waters from the San Gabriel and water released from Belton Reservoir caused overflows in the bottomlands that washed away cotton crops almost ready for picking and caused losses of homes and livestock.

The proposed Laneport, North and South San Gabriel reservoirs, plus Belton and Proctor, will give almost complete flood protection to the area when they are finished, the Study Commission report added.

The three San Gabriel projects at present are in the pre-construction stage. Much of the advance planning has been done.

Laneport, largest of the three, will be located near the Milam-Williamson County line in Williamson County. The two smaller reservoirs will be farther upstream on the north and south forks of the Gabriel.

Since they will be constructed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the BRA has negotiated with it for additional storage space in them for water conservation purposes. Over a year ago it signed letters of intent to purchase this space in the reservoirs as follows:

Laneport-193,200 acres feet for \$9,675,000; North San Gabriel-126,700 acre feet for \$5,694,000; and South San Gabriel-89,000 acre feet for \$3,780,000.

The size of these water conservation spaces and their costs are now being restudied by the Brazos River Authority and the Corps of Engineers. Purpose of the restudy is to determine the largest amount of conservation water storage space which may be included in the

reservoirs and which would be economically feasible.

This arrangement will make available a supply of water in storage which the Authority can sell to customers to pay for its commitments.

CITY CUSTOMERS

And where will the Bra find its customers? According to the Study Commission report they probably will be some of the cities in the area - Taylor, Georgetown, Rock-wood or future. And farmers and ranchers who will go in for irrigation.

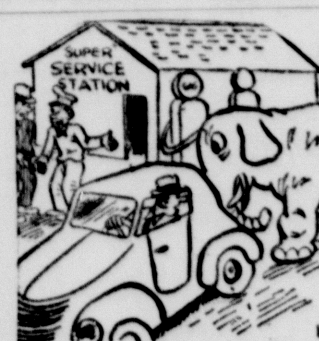
At present the figures show there are about 4,200 acres being irrigated in the Little River area. But it is estimated that an additional 25,800 acres or more are suitable for permanent irrigation if the water is available.

Such are a few of the plans that the Brazos River Authority has on the drawing boards or partly accomplished for the future of the Little River watershed area.

These are only a part - although an important one - of the BRA's master plan for the sprawling Brazos Valley.

To complete that plan the BRA announced several months ago that it is investing 24 million dollars to acquire water conservation storage space in dams and reservoirs, existing or now under construction by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers - and that it will sign letters of intent to purchase 64 million dollars more in future storage space.

FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS
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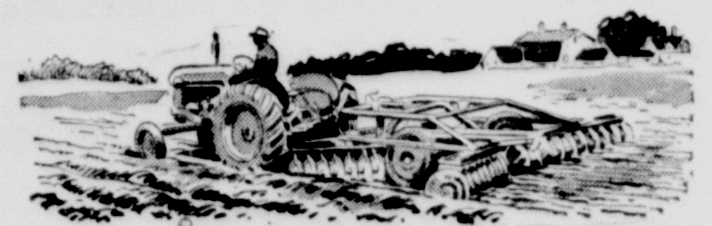
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Your Soil... ... Everyone's Future!

Everyone depends on how you, Mr. Farmer and rancher, use your soil. If you use it properly, everyone profits.

And since we deal mainly with farmers and ranchers, we are most interested in Soil Conservation.



And to conserve your money you should see us about our custom grind and mixing service and our bulk delivery. We also have a complete line of seeds, feed & fertilizer. Come by and see us on how we can save you money with this special service.

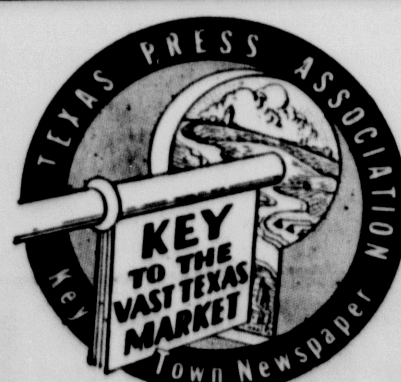
**WE GIVE S&H GREEN STAMPS
CONSERVATION HELPS US ALL!**

CAMERON SEED CO.

408 W. BATTE

WALTER LESTER — OWNER
OX 7-3452

CAMERON



The
Cameron
Herald
— a key town
Newspaper

Quality recognized by the Texas Press Association as a quality newspaper in circulation and coverage.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY!

THANK YOU, CAMERON AND MILAM COUNTY

We wish to thank the people of Cameron and Vicinity for their kind reception in helping us locate near Cameron at Elm Creek Farm.

Your hospitality and good will have made it possible for us to develop our dairy and registered dairy stock operation in Milam County. We have brought in registered dairy cattle from Canada, North Carolina and the Midwest—both Holstein and Jerseys—for breeding stock as well as dairying.

It is timely that The Cameron Herald is promoting this agriculture section and soil conservation boost during the current dry spell. Programs like the Elm Creek Watershed, which have met with difficulty in prior public consideration, would provide dams similar to the one at Elm Creek Farm, built during its construction program last year. Flood control dams, built to contain water for flood control and irrigation, will serve as well for watering livestock through such a drought period that we are now undergoing.

Again let us say that we appreciate the efforts of the many people of Cameron and vicinity who have made our arrival and farm program a pleasant and profitable experience.

TO LEAVE OUR LAND AS PRODUCTIVE AND FERTILE AS -- OR MORE SO THAN -- WE RECEIVED IT.

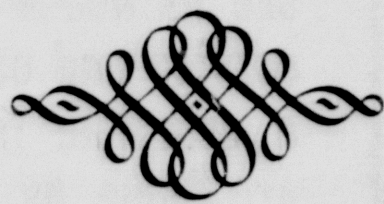
IN DOING THIS IT IS NECESSARY TO CONDITION OUR LAND TO HOLD THE WATER THAT FALLS.

BY INCLUDING RANGE AND FIELD CROPS THAT WILL BUILD AND CONSERVE FAVORABLE SOIL CONDITION AND FERTILITY.

❖ SINCE WE ARE DAIRY MEN — ❖

... we know the importance of good grass for our cattle. Grass is an important product to a rancher. Without good grass cows cannot give the milk they are capable of producing. Only thru soil and water conservation can the rancher and farmer stay in business. You can do this by following the practices set up for you by the Soil Conservation Service in your area.

❖ See him today! ❖



ELM CREEK FARM

J. K. Stuart, Owner

CAMERON, TEXAS

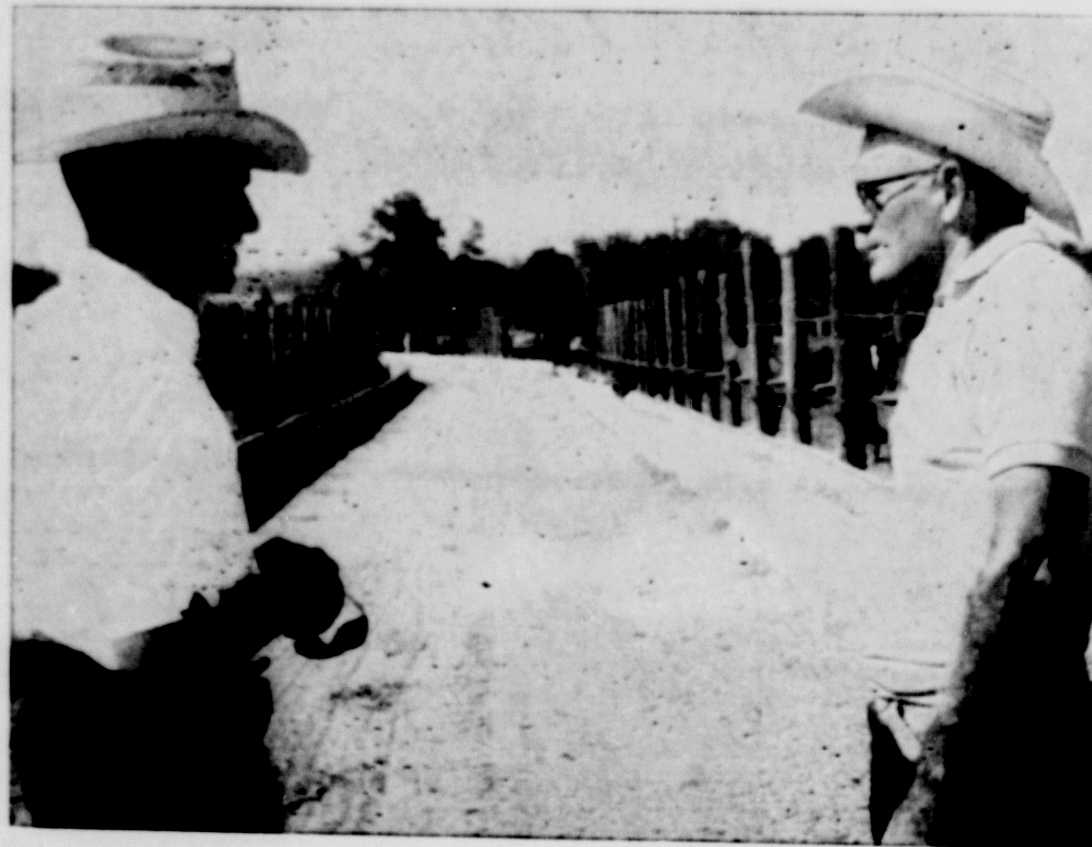
Bill Dunston, Manager

Ours ^{IS} EVERYBODY'S Country

THIS INCLUDES CENTRAL TEXAS



Bud Adams Ranches, General Manager Ronnie Farrington
And Owner Bud Adams



Ronnie Farrington And
Ranch Manager Ed Echols

BUD ADAMS RANCHES are vertically and horizontally integrated in their operations and the farming methods, farm crops, and livestock are complimentary and supplementary to each other, thus reducing the cost of the over all production.

BUD ADAMS RANCHES No. 5 known as Randle Lake Plantation, is located six miles South of State Highway 36 on Farm Road 486, and lies on the South bank of the Little River. The farm consists of 4200 acres of fertile Milam County soil. This operation briefly consists of grazing 2000 steer yearlings annually and producing enough oats for winter grazing and milo and corn silage to finish the animals to good and choice slaughter grades.

BUD ADAMS RANCHES No's 1, 2, 3, and 4 include the production of other feed grains, fruits,

vegetables, and last but not least Registered Brangus Cattle, the fastest growing American breed today. For further information about our American cattle write Ken-Ada Ranch, Box 69, Waller, Texas.

BUD ADAMS RANCHES depends on high production and efficiency of production to overcome the ever increasing production costs. Primarily the land which we farm must be capable of this high production and secondly the management must have the ole knowhow to bring fourth this bountiful return at the lowest possible cost.

BUD ADAMS RANCHES owner K. S. (Bud) Adams, Jr. and General Manager Ronnie Farrington employ Mr. Ed Echols, Jr. as BAR No. 5 manager, a job being well done.

But here are a few startling facts about this America of ours that we ought to be thinking about. Of our two billion acres of agriculturally usedland, 60 percent of it is either ruined or badly damaged.

Despite soil conservation work, we are putting back into our land, only one-third of the fertility which wind, rain, heat and crops take from it each year!

CONSERVATION HELPS US ALL

BUD ADAMS RANCH No. 5

BUD ADAMS OF HOUSTON - OWNER

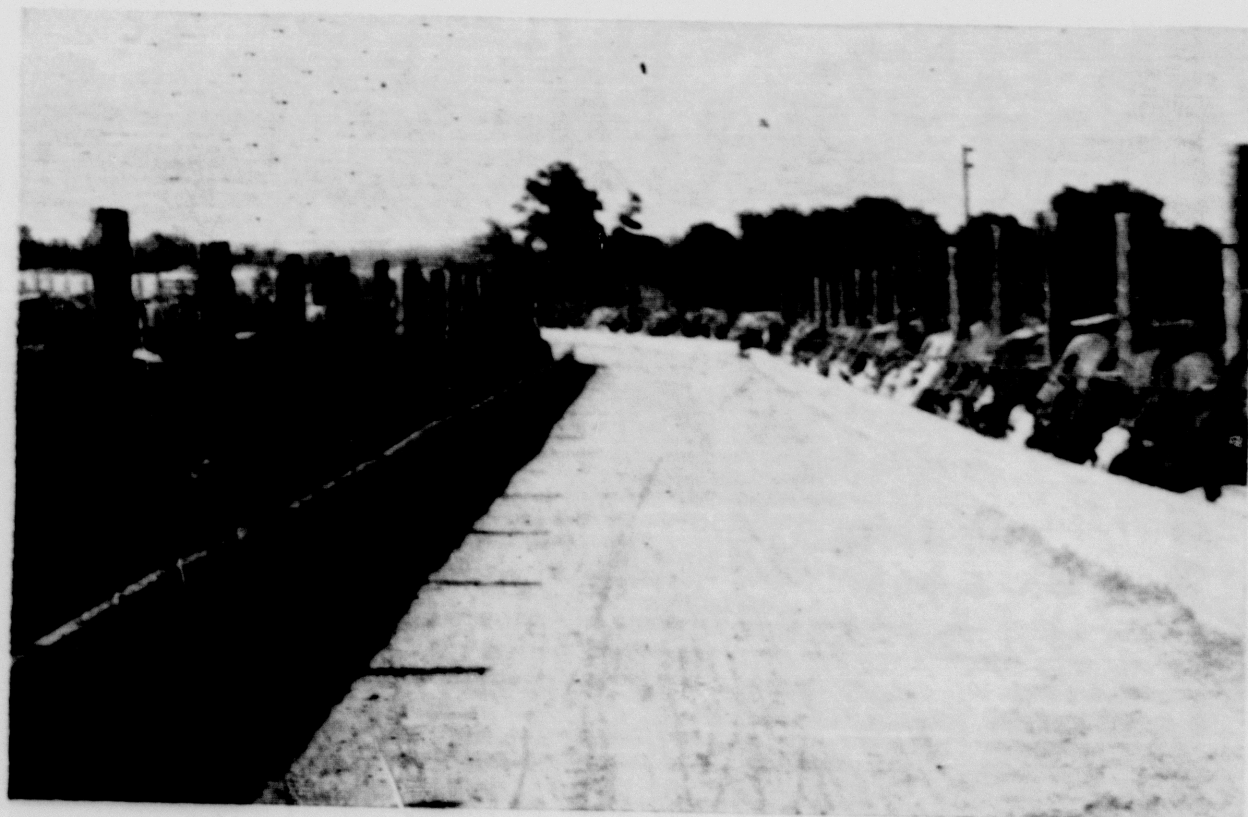
THE BETTER WE PRODUCE THE BETTER WE LIVE

WE AMERICANS like to think of our country as belonging to everybody. The seas, the lakes, the mountains, the millions of producing acres — all these are our heritage. They make us great... nowhere else in the world is there such a combination.

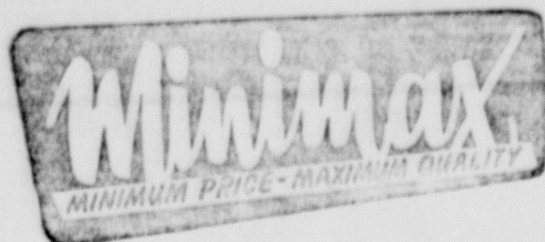
HERE IN AMERICA it took 500 to 1,000 years to form one inch of top soil. A heavy rain... or wind erosion on a dry cultivated field can undo in one single afternoon what it took 1,000 years to create!

PROPER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Methods will do much to enable you to conserve valuable moisture... organic matter and thereby get greater crop yields!



Feed Lot At Milam County Bud Adams Ranch No. 5 . . .
Feeding 1760 Head At Present



Rights Reserved
To Limit Quantities

WHY PAY MORE?

When you are assured of the Finest in Food Values...

OUR LOWER PRICES REALLY HAVE MEANING... because everything you buy is GUARANTEED to satisfy or you can receive your money back. Not only do you have a wide variety from which to choose, but also the finest dependable quality foods at no extra cost. Don't accept a substitute for QUALITY... buy with CONFIDENCE... the brands you know and prefer!



prices effective thru

Jr. Beef Sale Saturday AUGUST 10, 1963

SPECIAL
Miracle Whip

Kraft's
Salad
Dressing Qt.

49^c

SPECIAL
Shortening

Swift's 3-Lb.
Jewel Can

49^c

Pillsbury Cinnamon Rolls With Icing
Pillsbury Crescent Dinner Rolls
Pillsbury Butter Flake Dinner Rolls

Your
Choice

Can

29^c

Sugar

Imperial
Limit One
With \$5.00
Purchase
or More!

Excluding Cigarettes

5 LBS.

39^c

Tuna

Breast-o'-Chicken
Chunk Style

1/2
Can

25^c

Wesson Oil

Big!
38-Oz.
Bottle

49^c

Cream Cheese

Kraft
Philadelphia
3-Oz. Pkg.

10^c

Butter



92-Grade
Solid

Lb.

69^c

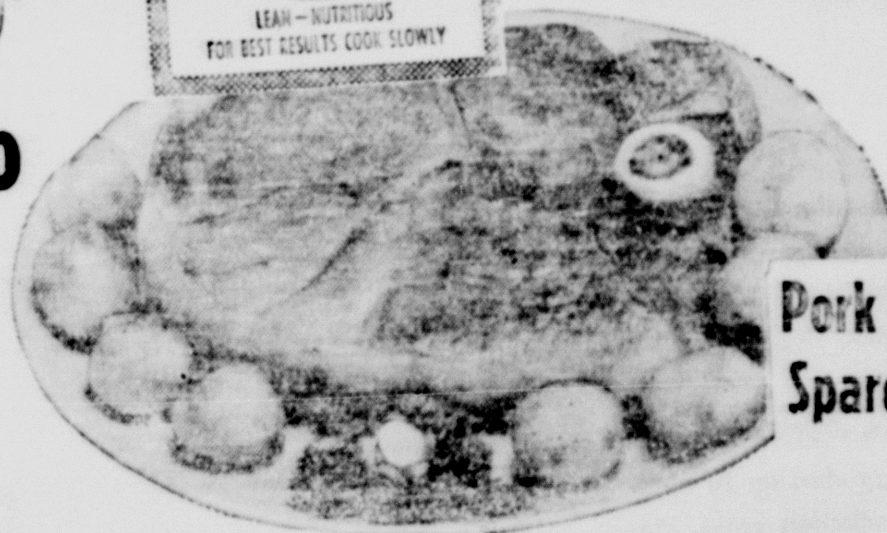
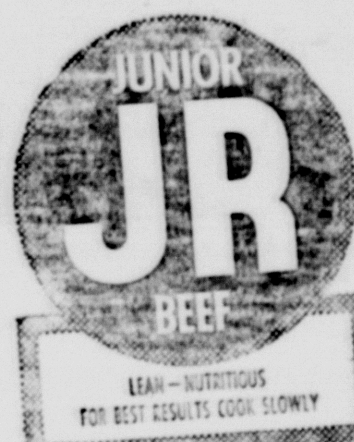
Mellorine

Swift's
3 - 1/2 Gallons

\$1⁰⁰

DRUG VALUES

Mum Cream Deodorant	Large 69c Size	43c	Plus Tax
Nestles Hair Spray	Reg. 89c	66c	Plus Tax
Vitalis Hair Tonic	4-Oz. Reg. 75c	69c	Plus Tax
Chocks Vitamins For Children	100s	\$2 ⁷⁷	



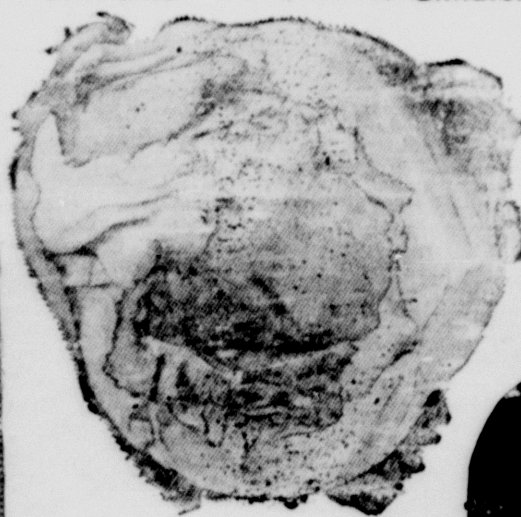
Round Steak

Lean, Nutritious
JR. BEEF

Lb.

79^c

Pork Chops Swift Premium End Cut Lb. 53c
Spare Ribs 3-5-Lb. Aver. Lb. 39c



Lettuce

Firm, Fresh Heads of Lettuce...
Perfect for a Cool-Off-Salad!

2 Heads 25^c

Fresh, Crisp,
From Calif!
Salad Favorite!

Carrots Fresh Lb. 11c
Grapes White Seedless Lb. 19c

Nectarines 6 For 25c
Potatoes All Purpose Red Lb. 6c

Delsey Tissue Asst. Colors 2 Roll Pkg. 25c

Ken-L-Ration 6 No. 1 Cans 89c

Peanut Butter Bama 18-Oz. 49c

Sliced Dills Good Value Hamburger Qt. 31c

Northern Towels

2 Econ. Size Rolls 55^c

Double S&H Green Stamps
Every Tuesday With \$2.50 Purchase

Pork Chops Swift Premium Center Cut Lb. 79c
Dinner Steaks Beef Lb. 69c
Cure 81 Ham Hormel, Half or Whole Lb. 99c

Sliced Bacon

Swift Premium Lb.

59^c

Frozen Food Values!

Lemonade	Minute Maid Plain or Pink	5	6-Oz. Cans	59 ^c
Fruit Drinks	Tip Top Assorted Flavors	5	6-Oz. Cans	59 ^c
Dinners	Morton's Beef, Chicken, Turkey, Ham, Meat Loaf, Steak	ea.		39 ^c
Orange Juice	Minute Maid or Snow Crop	3	6-Oz. Cans	\$1 ⁰⁰
Shrimp	Flying Jib Breaded	10-Oz. Pkg.	49c	
Fish Sticks	Birds Eye	3	8-Oz. Pkgs.	\$1 ⁰⁰
Peas	Birds Eye Green	10-Oz. Pkg.	23c	
Cut Corn		3	Pac Ctn.	46c

25 EXTRA STAMPS
WITH THIS COUPON AND PURCHASE OF

Real Kill Bug Bomb 14-Oz. 89c
Expires August 10

100 EXTRA STAMPS
With This Coupon and Purchase of

\$10.00 or more excluding cigarettes
Coupon Expires August 10, 1963

25 EXTRA STAMPS
WITH THIS COUPON AND PURCHASE OF

25 Stamps Armstrong ONE-STEP WAX
Expires August 10

MONDRIK'S

